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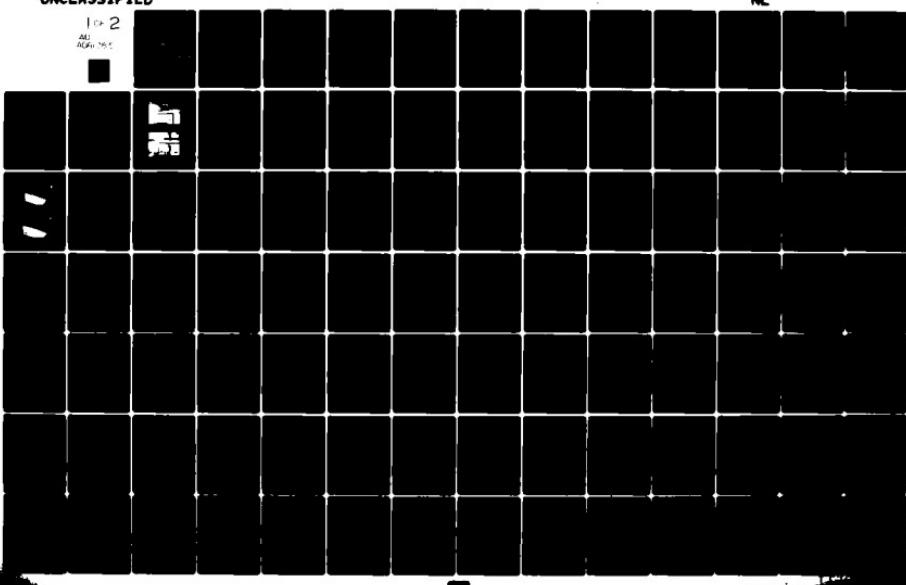
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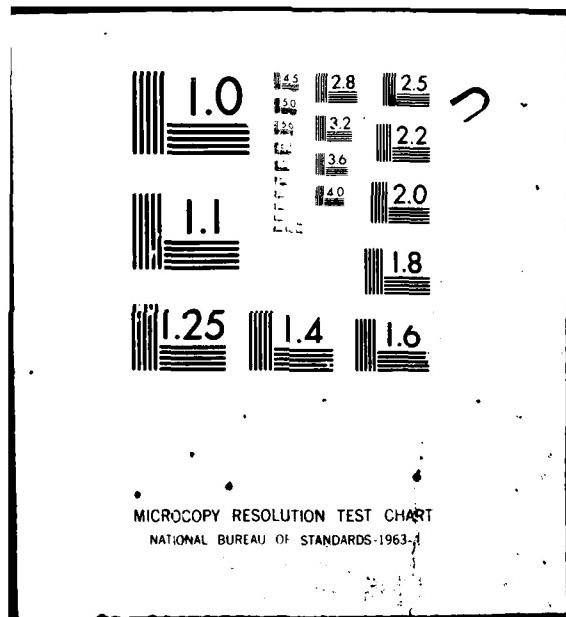
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INVESTIGATION OF VELOCITY FIELD ABOUT
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by

GARY J. TETTELBACH

Submitted to the Department of Ocean Engineering on May 12, 1978, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degrees of Ocean Engineer and Master of Science in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

ABSTRACT

Until recently measuring the velocity of a fluid required the insertion of some instrument into the flow which would disturb the flow. The development of the laser doppler anemometer has created a means of measuring flow velocity using two intersecting monochromatic light beams, one of which has been shifted in frequency a prescribed amount. In order to use the type of laser doppler anemometer owned by M.I.T. the light beams must be able to traverse the test section and the scattered light be collected by the receiving optics. This requires a transparent model in order to measure the flow around the entire model. This thesis demonstrates the feasibility of such a method and is an account of the special techniques used to obtain the data.

Thesis Supervisor: Professor Justin E. Kerwin
Title: Professor of Naval Architecture

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by

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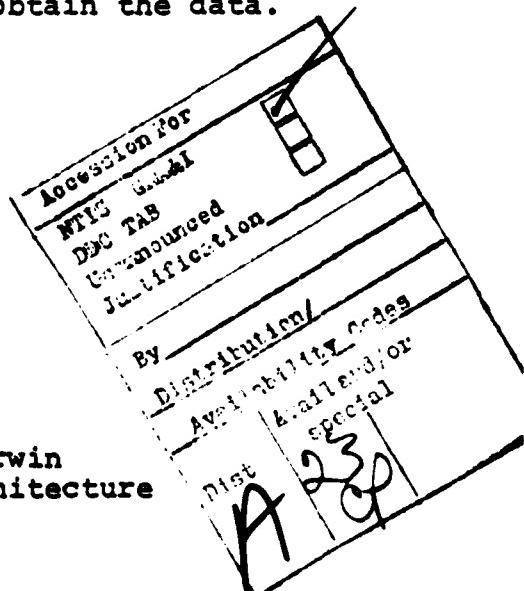
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Finally the author wishes to thank Fred Haberlandt, Mark Lipsey and Pat Weiland for their help in reaching the point where he could do this thesis and then finish it.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A variable speed water tunnel is a common laboratory for conducting hydrodynamic experiments involving Reynolds Number scaling. Until recently, however, there has been no reliable method in water tunnels of measuring either point velocities or pressures in a flow without disturbing the flow. Hot wire anemometers or pitot tubes require the insertion of an instrument into the flow and can cause a disturbance of the flow. The recent development of the laser doppler anemometer, LDA, has led to a method of obtaining point velocities without the insertion of any instrument into the flow which could alter the characteristics of the flow. The detailed operation and theory of the LDA will be covered in another section so let it suffice to say now that by having two monochromatic light beams, one of which has been shifted in frequency, intersect the velocity of the water at the point of intersection can be measured by collecting the scattered light.

The LDA at MIT is only capable of collecting the light scattered in the direction in which the beams are aimed. This means that the light must be able to pass completely through the water tunnel when attempting measurements. There is no problem with this if the only measurements needed are upstream or downstream of the model in the tunnel because the viewing ports or windows are transparent plexiglass. Measurements cannot be taken around a model which is opaque, however.

The purpose of this thesis is to demonstrate that by using a transparent model; in this case a two dimensional, plexiglass, ogival section foil; the entire velocity field around the model can be obtained. The problems associated with this involve both the optical characteristics of the model and the intensity of the scattered light when it has passed through the model. The positioning of the instrumentation that receives the scattered light is critical and resolution of the optical effect of the model on the scattered light becomes difficult. Any imperfections in the model also tend to diminish the intensity of light which eventually reaches the receiving optics. The results contained within this thesis are not necessarily intended to be extraordinarily revealing in hydrodynamic significance but rather are intended to describe and verify a new technique in collecting detailed accurate velocity data around a transparent model in the variable speed water tunnel using a laser dopler anemometer.

II. EXPERIMENTAL SET UP

This experiment was conducted in the variable speed water tunnel at MIT. The tunnel is a recirculating type tunnel with a test section which is basically a rectangle twenty inches high, twenty inches wide and with a region of undisturbed parallel flow approximately four feet in length. The model was held in place using the rudder and keel dynamometer on the top and just a sealed shaft through the bottom window. This is the normal method for testing two dimensional foils at the MIT facility. No splitter plate was used in order to allow maximum span of the foil which would reduce any end or wall effects. The foil was aligned in the tunnel to zero angle of attack by measuring the distance from the wall. The telescope atop the dynamometer was then zeroed and used to adjust the angle of attack thereafter.

Because of the lens effect of the foil, velocity measurements were only taken on the transmitter side of the foil. The lens effect changed the crossing angle of the beams which made the calibration of volts to feet per second and the position of the measuring volume unknown. To obtain measurements on both sides of the foil, the foil was flipped end for end.

The actual construction of the foil was done by Bill Shepherd for a 13.04 project and donated to the author. The method of construction was to take a rectangular piece of plexiglass and first use a milling machine and large rotating

table bed to get a circular arc. The second step was to polish the foil until transparent with progressively finer sandpaper and polishing compound. The difficult areas were the leading and trailing edges because of their fineness. Keeping the circular arc and yet getting rid of all defects and scratches requires more sophisticated equipment than was available. However, the foil is a masterpiece of hand craftsmanship and far better than the author could have done personally. The final foil dimensions are shown in figure 1.

The laser itself was resting on a base capable of movement in two degrees of freedom. The one degree of freedom in which the laser could not move was a chordwise movement. This was a very time consuming restriction because to move from station to station along the chord both the transmitting and receiving optics had to be manually picked up, moved, and realigned again. The base on which the laser rested never had to be moved because large enough plywood platforms were installed to allow enough laser movement to position the laser at all stations on the chord. Figure 2 shows the receiving optics, test section and dynamometer with telescope. Testimony to the quality of the foil is that it was in the test section when the picture was taken. Figure 3 shows the transmitting optics, vertical adjustment wheel and the station marking taped on the outside of the test section window.

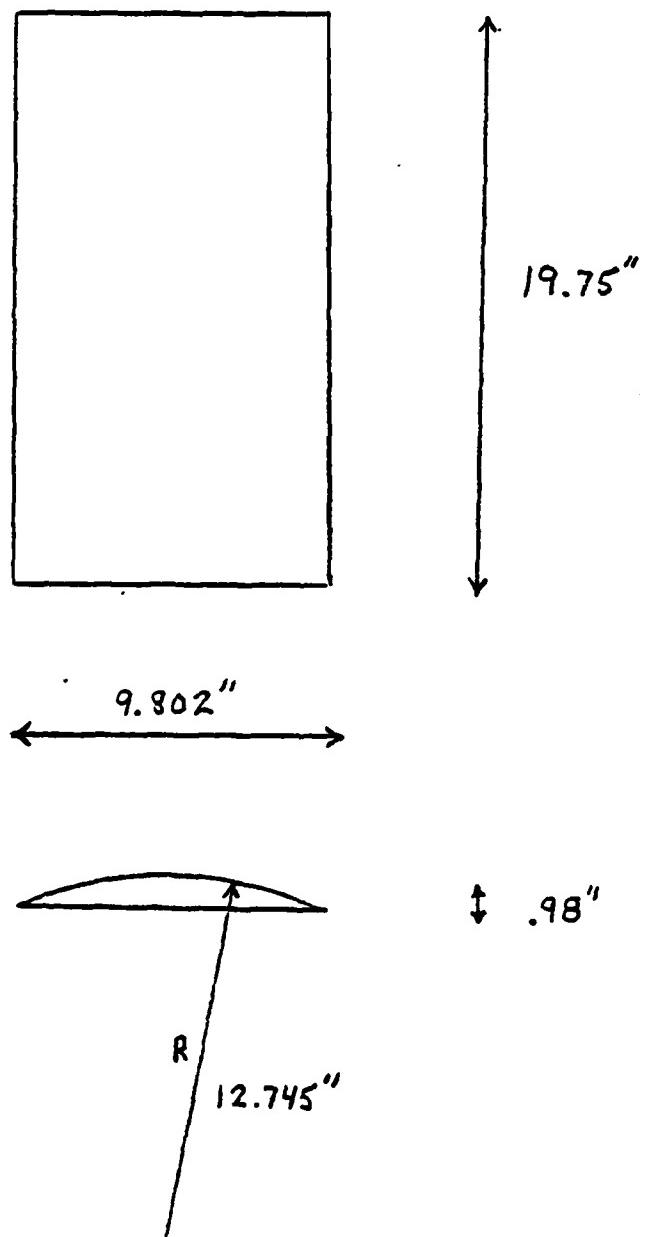


FIGURE 1 - Foil Dimensions

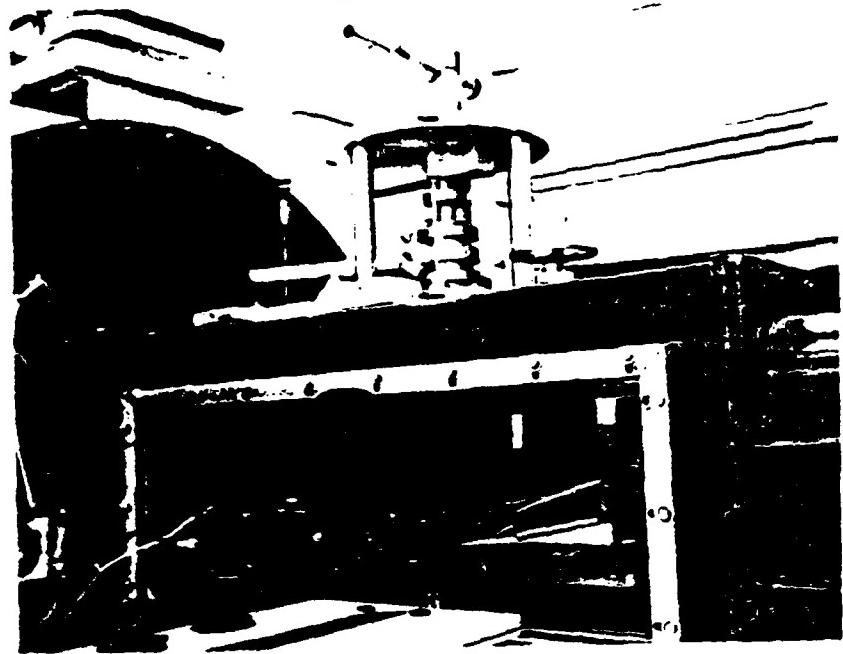


FIGURE 2 - Receiving Optics, Test Section, Dynamometer

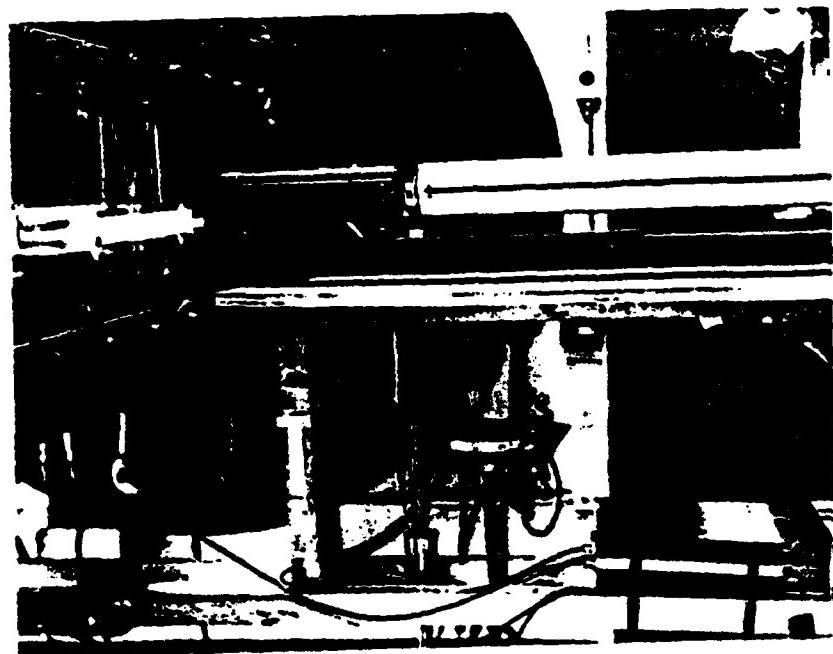


FIGURE 3 - Transmitting Optics, Vertical Adjustment, Station Spacing

To determine the precise position of the measuring volume, the chordwise position of the stations had to be determined. This was done by using the laser to mark on a tape placed on the outside window of the test section the exact position of the leading and trailing edges. This tape was then marked off in cosine spacing and left taped to the window for the duration of that test. The chordwise positioning of the laser was the least precise measurement of the experiment.

The rest of the electronics including the signal processor and tracker for the laser, the voltage to frequency converter, the time averagers for the impeller RPM and converter, and the oscilloscope were all mounted on a table or moveable stand. These locations are strictly a matter of personal preference and of no relevance to the experiment.

III.1 LASER THEORY

The author had difficulty when beginning his research finding a reference which was either complete, concise, or clear on the actual theory of laser doppler anemometer operation. In the following section is a brief overview of laser theory, but for anyone interested in specifics Peter Min's doctoral thesis, "Numerical and Experimental Methods for the Prediction of Field Point Velocities Around Propellor Blades" is to be completed in May 1978 and contains the best reference the author has been able to find.

The laser doppler anemometer is comprised of three major groups, the transmitting optics, the receiving optics, and the signal processing electronics. The transmitting optics produces a single monochromatic beam which is then split by a prism into two beams. One of these beams then passes through the Bragg cell which shifts the frequency of the light by a piezo-electric process. This shift can be varied from .01 to 20 megahertz depending on the expected water velocity fluctuations, and allows the electronics to recognize negative velocities. The two beams are then focused by a lens of known focal length. In this experiment the focal length was 309 mm. A longer focal length is necessary if data is to be taken the complete width of the tunnel but this lens was adequate because data was only taken on one-half of the tunnel. The point of intersection of the beams is the measuring volume,

which is approximately .227 mm in diameter. In the measuring volume the intersection of the light beams sets up a series of frequency fringes. As a particle in the water passes through these fringes light is scattered at a frequency proportional to the speed of the particle. The light is scattered in all directions but the maximum intensity is in the direction of the laser beams and equidistant from each beam. The velocity measured is the velocity in the plane of the two beams and perpendicular to the line that bisects the two beams.

The receiving optics is placed on the same structure as the transmitting optics on the opposite side of the tunnel and aligned with it so as to collect the maximum intensity of scattered light. There is a lens which focuses the light on a photo-detector. This photo-detector produces a voltage proportional to the frequency of the scattered light.

The electronics takes the signal from the photo-detector processes it through a series of filters, and tracks it. The tracker produces a visual display of the voltage over each second. With the electronics the number of particles counted per second and the filtering can all be adjusted to the conditions present. To average the voltage over ten seconds the voltage was converted to frequency and averaged over ten seconds.

III.2 LASER DOPPLER ANEMOMETER TECHNIQUES

This section is intended to be a documentary on the author's learning process while conducting this experiment. Hopefully, by reading this anyone who attempts a similar experiment can avoid many frustrations and pitfalls.

To operate a laser dopler anemometer takes patience and experience. There is an art involved and practice is the best way to acquire expertise. Probably the most intelligent move the author made in the collection of data was to start testing in the first week of November of 1977. This one week was not very productive in the way of data taking but extremely important in learning how to operate the laser. Between this week and the next opportunity the author had to test in the water tunnel there was time to evaluate methods and procedures and study more on the aspects of operation that needed improvement. The data collected in February of 1978 not only has a higher confidence level it also was taken much faster and more easily.

The first step in the learning process was in determining the position of the measuring volume. The method of determining chordwise position was improved by two simple procedures. First, the author learned that by unscrewing two screws the laser beams could be aligned vertically. This greatly aided in determining the exact position of the leading and trailing edges. Secondly, there is a smoked glass filter

which decreases the intensity of the laser beams. By decreasing their intensity aligning was easier and the positioning at each station more accurate because the light could be made to a much finer dot on the marking tape.

An order of magnitude improvement in accuracy was made in determining the distance of the measuring volume from the foil surface between November and February. For the initial tests the distance of the laser lens from the tunnel window was measured and measuring volume position was in terms of a distance from the tunnel wall. The problem was determining the exact position of the foil in terms of distance from the wall. The solution was to place the measuring volume just on the edge of the foil visually and then record the laser position by reading the pointer on the movable base of the laser. The other data points were determined by a simple linear relationship of laser movement to measuring volume movement. The only problem with this method was at stations one and nine. There the foil was so thin it became difficult to determine on which side of the foil the measuring volume was.

The determination of free stream velocity was also improved between test periods. The procedure of reading the manometer for each data point was not only tedious to record but tedious to convert to speed later. By taking and averaging the impeller RPM over ten seconds and taking a manometer reading over that same ten seconds a linear relationship

between RPM and free stream velocity was developed. By averaging twenty-five of these readings a coefficient in terms of velocity per RPM was developed. A new coefficient had to be determined for each angle of attack, however, because the blockage of the model changed for each case. Another convenience of this was that the output of the laser tracker was averaged over the same ten second period.

To overcome the problem of the optical effect of foil acting like a lens was of great concern at first but really turned out to be a minor problem. After a brief study of optics, the author decided calculating the position of the receiving optics would be futile at best. The best method turned out to be visual adjustment. First two pieces of tape were placed on the window on the receiving optics side to block the two laser beams from exiting the tunnel test section. This was important for safety to prevent any eye damage while visually focusing. The receiving optics was then manually moved on the plywood base until the focusing pattern was symmetrical and at maximum brightness. As a result of the focusing effect of the foil the receiving optics were only perpendicular to the window at zero degrees angle of attack and at station five. Maneuvering the receiving optics while looking through the eyepiece was awkward and certainly not precise but it was effective. At the stations near the leading and trailing edges re-focusing was required about every other data point and this

was tedious, but there was no better alternative. To align the receiving optics exactly so as not to require such frequent refocusing would have taken exorbitant amounts of time if possible at all.

In November it was obvious that there were defects in the foil, particularly near the leading and trailing edge. By moving just fractions of an inch spanwise, reception of the signal improved greatly because the light was not being dispersed by a nick or imperfection in milling. This vertical movement was also used to avoid window scratches. Another method of improving reception, dealing with the model and windows was to ensure they were clean. Wiping them both with soft tissues and alcohol has a much more dramatic effect than it would appear.

Of the three areas of adjustment; the foil, the water, and the laser; the water could be least affected or adjusted. If the water is very cold, below sixty degrees fahrenheit, readings are very difficult to obtain. The number and type of particles also is important. There are several types of additives on the market today which can be added to improve water characteristics but they are costly and do not stay in the system. Ordinarily there were enough particles in the water for adequate laser operation, but if more particles were needed the addition of four teaspoonsfull of "Coffeemate" was helpful. These particles dispersed evenly in the tunnel

and appeared to be the correct size to improve operation. The question of when should particles be added is best answered by experience. If all else seems to be functioning properly but the signal will not track the addition of particles can't hurt.

Most of what appears to be "tricks of the trade" in obtaining meaningful data are involved with adjustment of the laser itself. The references mentioned in section 3.1 are very helpful in understanding how the laser operates and how to obtain a signal when conditions are ideal. In the case of this experiment, however, conditions were seldom even close to ideal. Therefore, several ways to improve the signal characteristics or detect weak signals were devised. The first step was to do the easiest station, station five, first to ascertain that all of the equipment did indeed operate and the laser was aligned. Once the laser beams were aligned they did not abruptly go out of alignment. The deterioration was gradual and if suddenly one data point would not track the chances were very slim that it was due to misalignment of the laser if the previous data point had a good signal. The quality of the signal often-times could be improved by blocking out unwanted beams. The beam that was shifted in frequency in the Bragg cell came out of the transmitting optics surrounded by three extraneous beams of weaker intensity. These beams often

would scatter light when they impinged on the foil and increase the noise in the received signal enough to make the signal indecipherable. By taking a small piece of black tape and carefully placing it on the tunnel window these beams could be removed. To insure the correct beam was still entering the water the Bragg cell was turned off. This eliminated the frequency shift and left only one beam, the correct one. Once it was determined the correct beam was not blocked the Bragg cell was turned on again.

The laser doppler anemometer will always produce a reading of some kind. To master the LDA is to know when that reading is the correct reading for the water velocity in the measuring volume. The most helpful instrument in doing this was the oscilloscope. Unfortunately, the author did not use the scope until test forty-four out of sixty-nine tests. But in terms of accuracy of data this was a major breakthrough. What the oscilloscope did was visually display the signal coming from the photomultiplier and allowed confirmation that it was indeed the true signal. It could, of course, display more but the key to determining good data from erroneous noise was looking at the raw signal before it entered the signal processer. Sometimes this was more difficult than others. If the signal was very weak and there was very little noise, a magnificent looking signal showed on the scope. This was the frequency shifter dominating the

signal. Whatever megahertz shift was set on the frequency shifter showed up on the oscilloscope looking very much like the true signal. An easy way to discern this was to vary the water speed in the tunnel. The wave length of the raw signal was proportional to the speed of the water. If the wave length increased as the water speed decreased, the true signal was being received. If the wave length remained constant, the signal was actually the frequency shifter.

When the signal was very weak coming from the photomultiplier two things helped to improve its visibility. First, if the signal went strictly to the oscilloscope the power was at a maximum. It was much more convenient to use a T connection and have the signal go to both the signal processor and the scope but this reduced the power of the signal and often made it too weak to discern. When even this was not enough, a second alternative was to have the signal go through the signal processor and display the amplified input on the oscilloscope. This was only used when the signal was too weak by itself and the confidence in this signal was much lower than the raw signal.

The oscilloscope could in no way have replaced the optical focusing procedure, but it did assist. After the visual pattern was focused and centered and the photomultiplier put in place, fine adjustments in centering could be made while watching the signal on the scope. The

best way to go about this was to visually focus using the large aperture mask. This gave a more clearly defined pattern to focus. Before replacing the photomultiplier, the small aperture mask was placed on the receiving optics to reduce the noise and make the signal clearer. Then the centering set screws were adjusted while watching the raw signal on the oscilloscope.

At seven of the sixty-six stations there arose a problem which the author could never resolve. Each of these cases occurred near the leading or trailing edge but most dramatically near the trailing edge. At particular distances from the foil a beam would impinge on the very tip of either the leading or trailing and in essence spray light directly into the focusing optics. This not only made enough noise to drown the signal but made visual focusing hazardous at best. Figures 4 and 5 show this phenomenon. The author believes this was caused by the leading and trailing edges being the least perfect in curvature and thus causing strange optical effects. Vertical movement made no difference, however, so this theory is suspect. The problem was more acute at the trailing edge because of the multiple beams coming from the beam which went through the frequency shifter. These beams came from the upstream side of the laser transmitter, crossed the other beam and then impinged on the foil downstream of the other beam. This meant that the trailing edge had a greater range in which a beam could hit the edge and scatter light into the receiving optics.

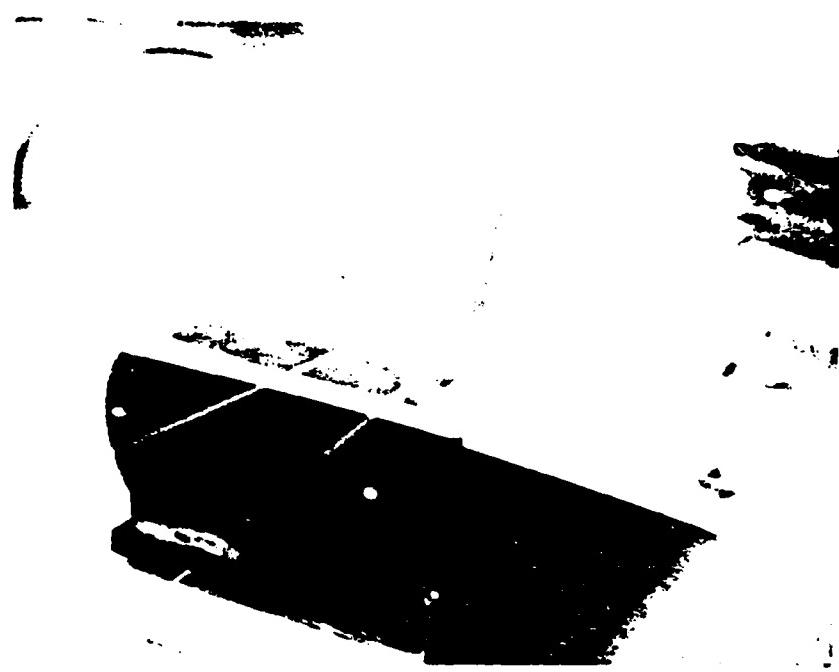


FIGURE 4 - Trailing Edge Scattering

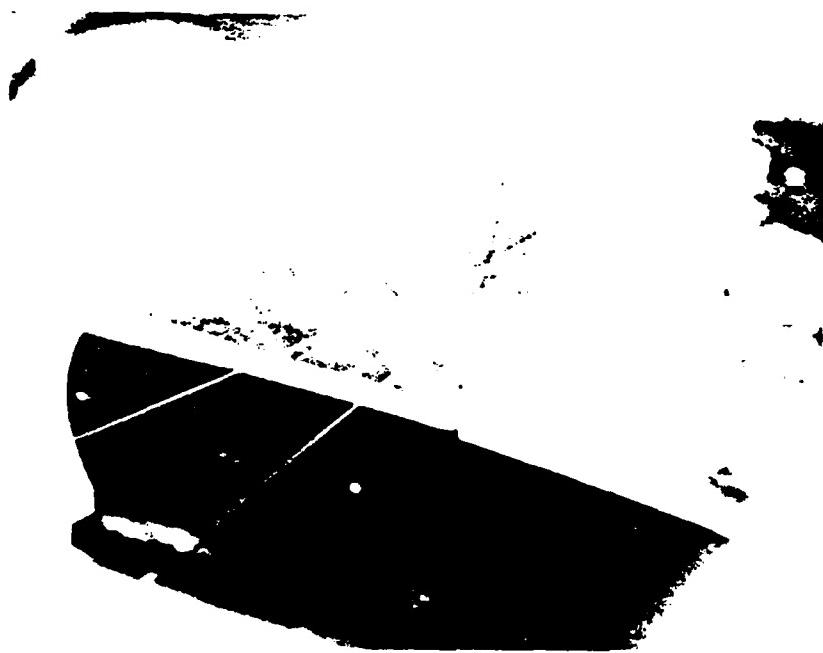


FIGURE 5 - Trailing Edge Scattering

IV. DISCUSSION

The reason for picking an ogival shaped foil was to facilitate the manufacture of the foil and the theoretical calculations. By using a Karman-Trefftz transformation the conformal mapping of a uniform flow around a circle to a uniform flow around the foil shape was relatively easy. A computer program entitled Karman (Trefftz) developed by John Hammond for Professor Kerwin made the process of calculating pressure coefficients very easy. The parameters used were circle center coordinates of $x = 0.0$, $y = .105098$ and $\lambda = 1.8743593$. Figures 6 through 10 show the pressure distributions calculated. The actual data was initially plotted into the velocity profiles shown in figures 11 through 13. The points just outside the boundary layer were determined from these plots and used to calculate the pressure coefficient, C_p , which was defined as

$$C_p = 1 - (U_n)^2$$

where U_n is the nondimensional velocity. Determining where the boundary layer ended was not very distinct at some stations but a best visual estimate was used. The plots of the experimental pressure coefficients are shown in figures 14 through 16.

$\frac{C_p}{C_\infty}$ 10 x 10 THE CENTIMETER 10 x 10 CM
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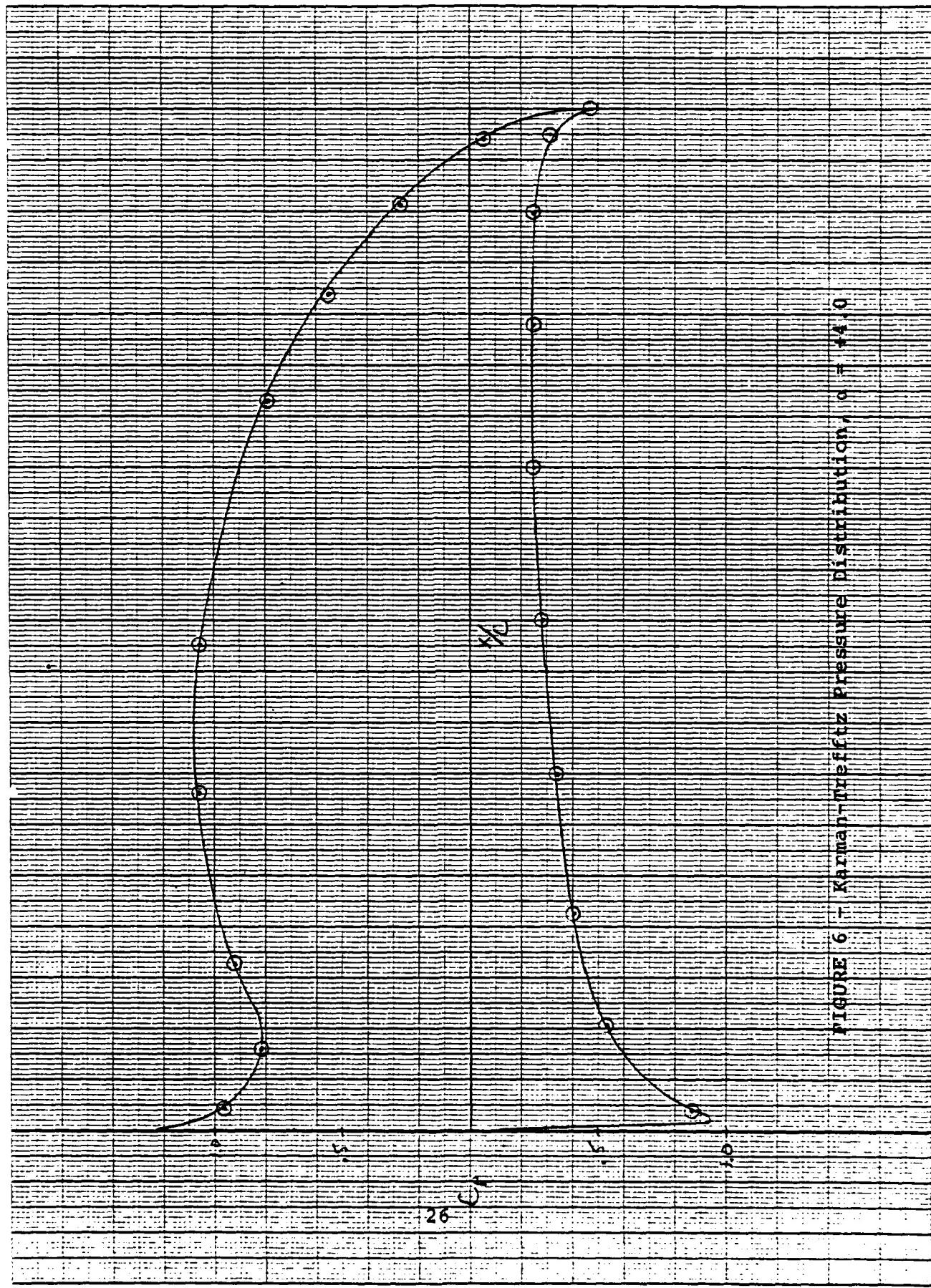


FIGURE 6 T KARMAN-TREFFTZ PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION, $\text{Re} = 400$

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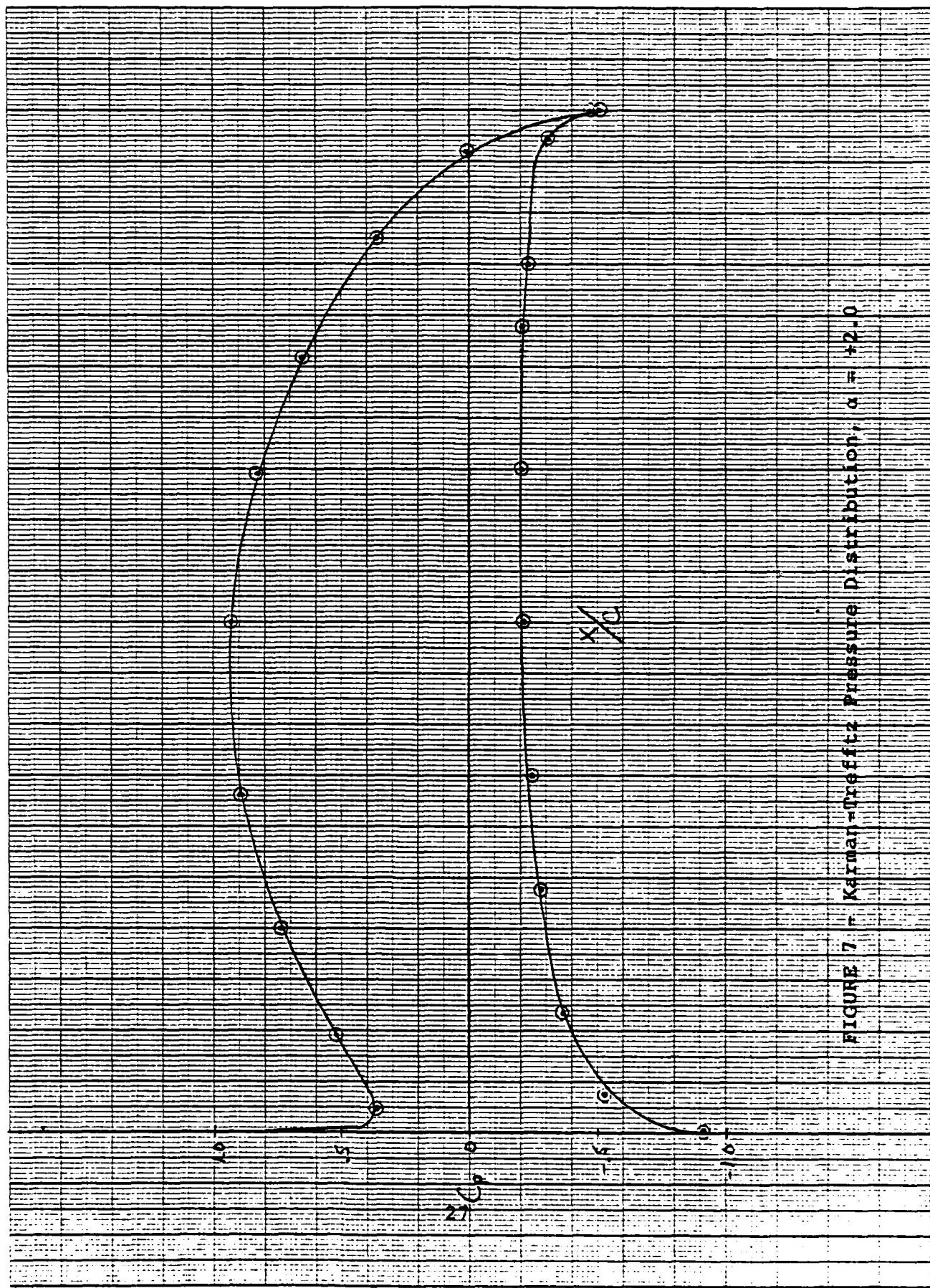


FIGURE 7 - Karman-Trefftz Pressure Distribution, $a = +2.0$

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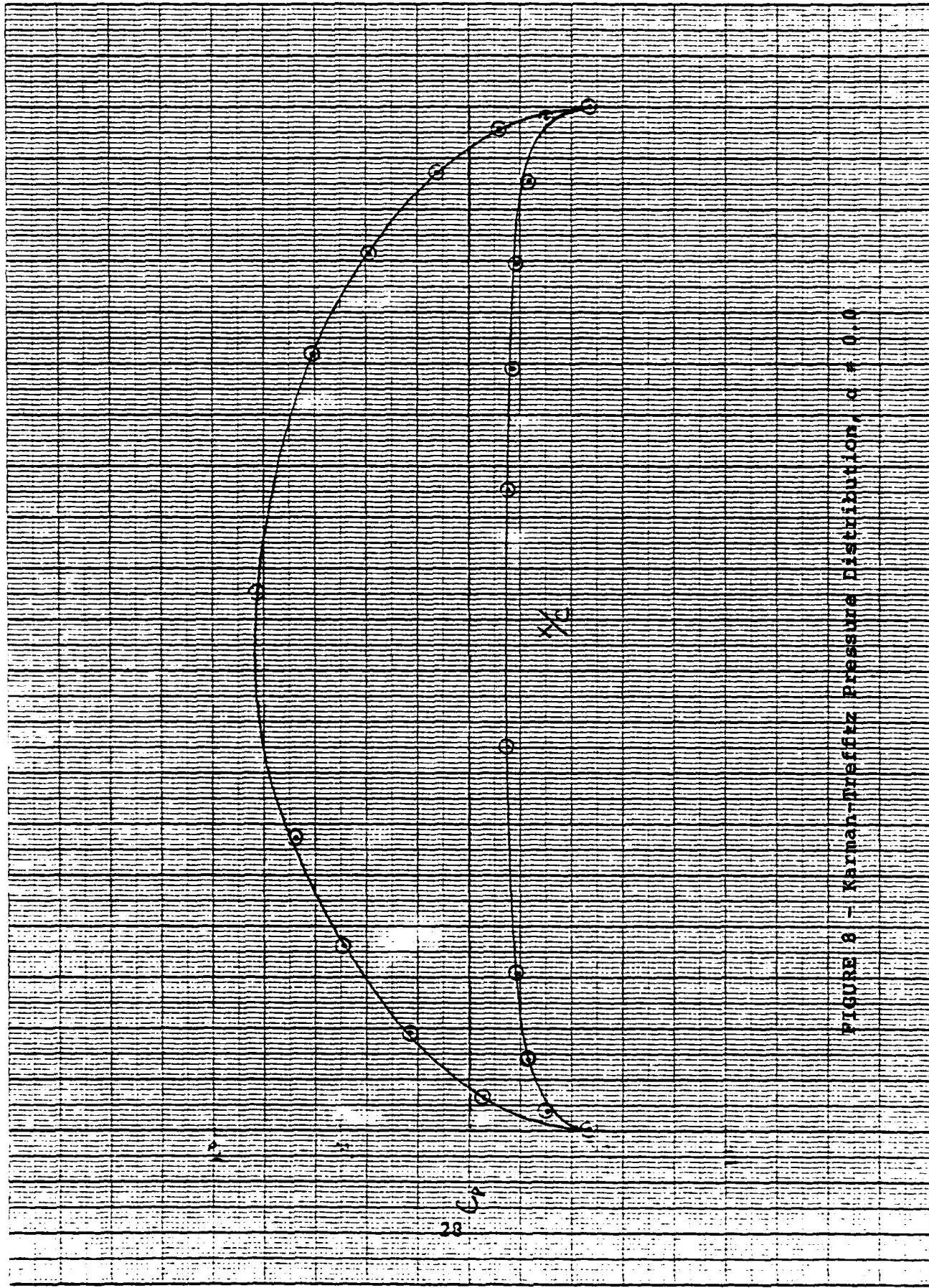


FIGURE 8 - Karman-Trefftz Pressure Distribution, $a = 0.9$

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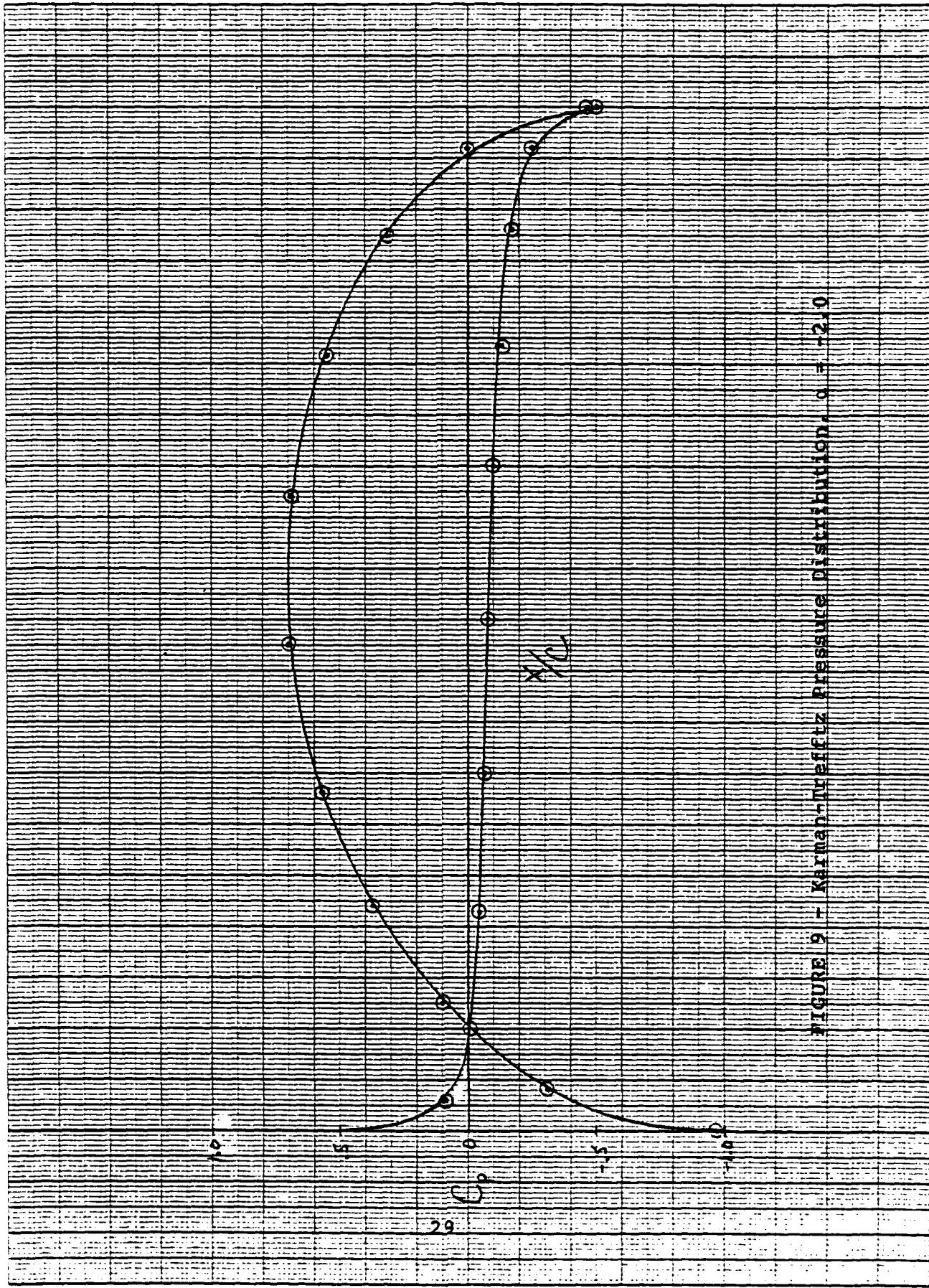


FIGURE 9 - KARMAN-TREFFTZ PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION, $\alpha = -2.0^\circ$

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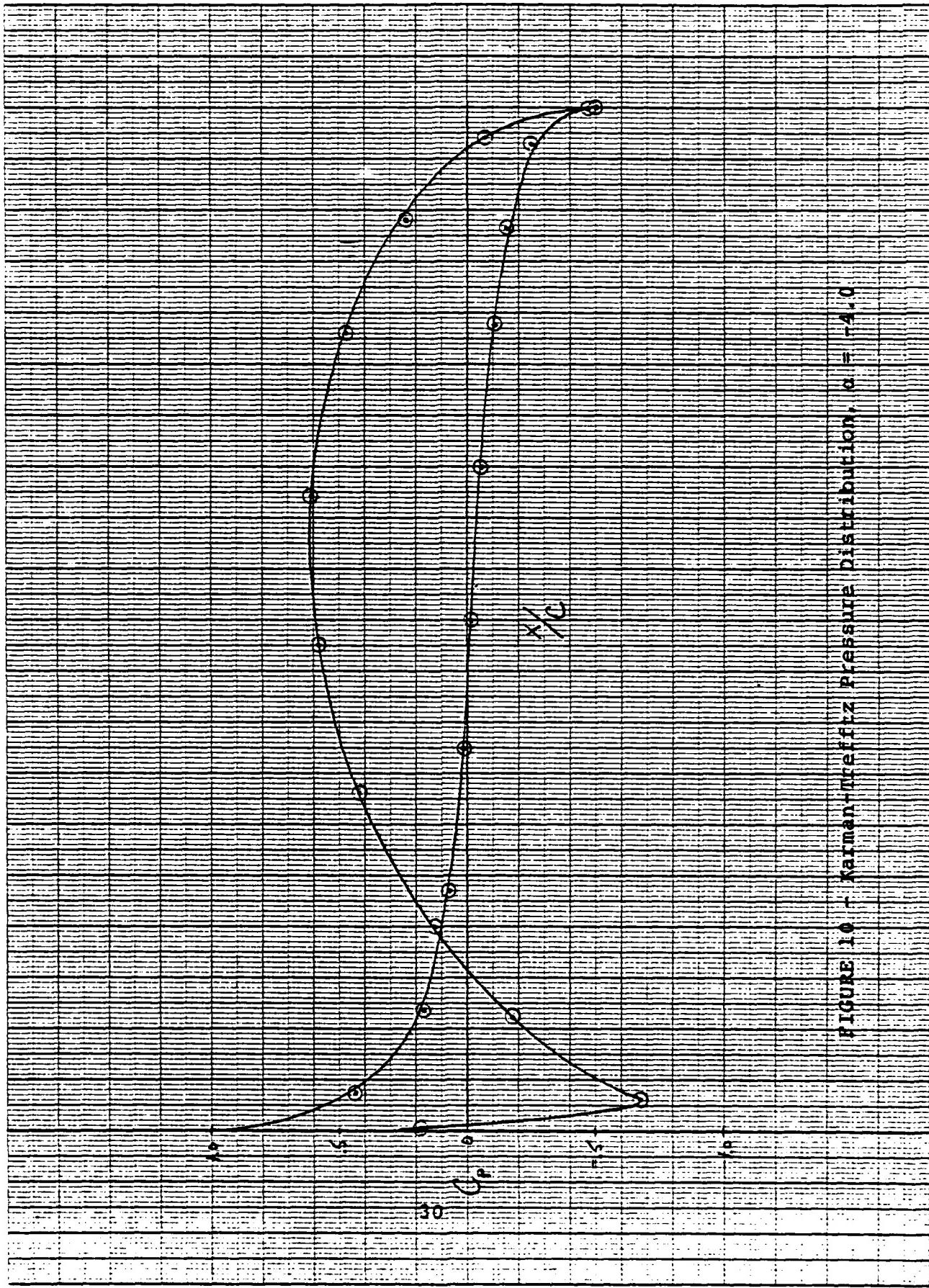


FIGURE 19 - KARMAN-TREFFTZ PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION, $\alpha = -4.0$

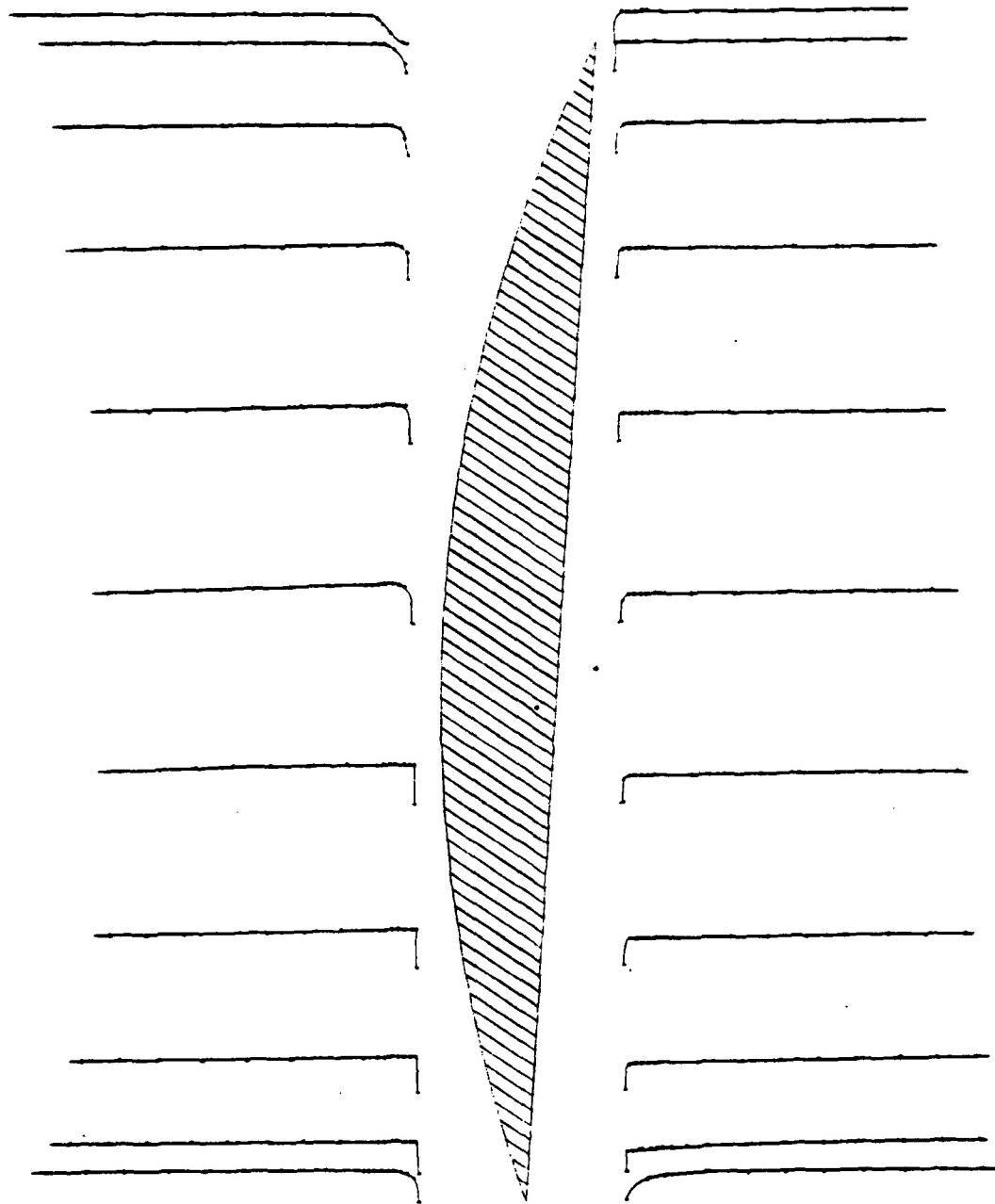


FIGURE 11 - Velocity Profiles, $\alpha = +4.0$

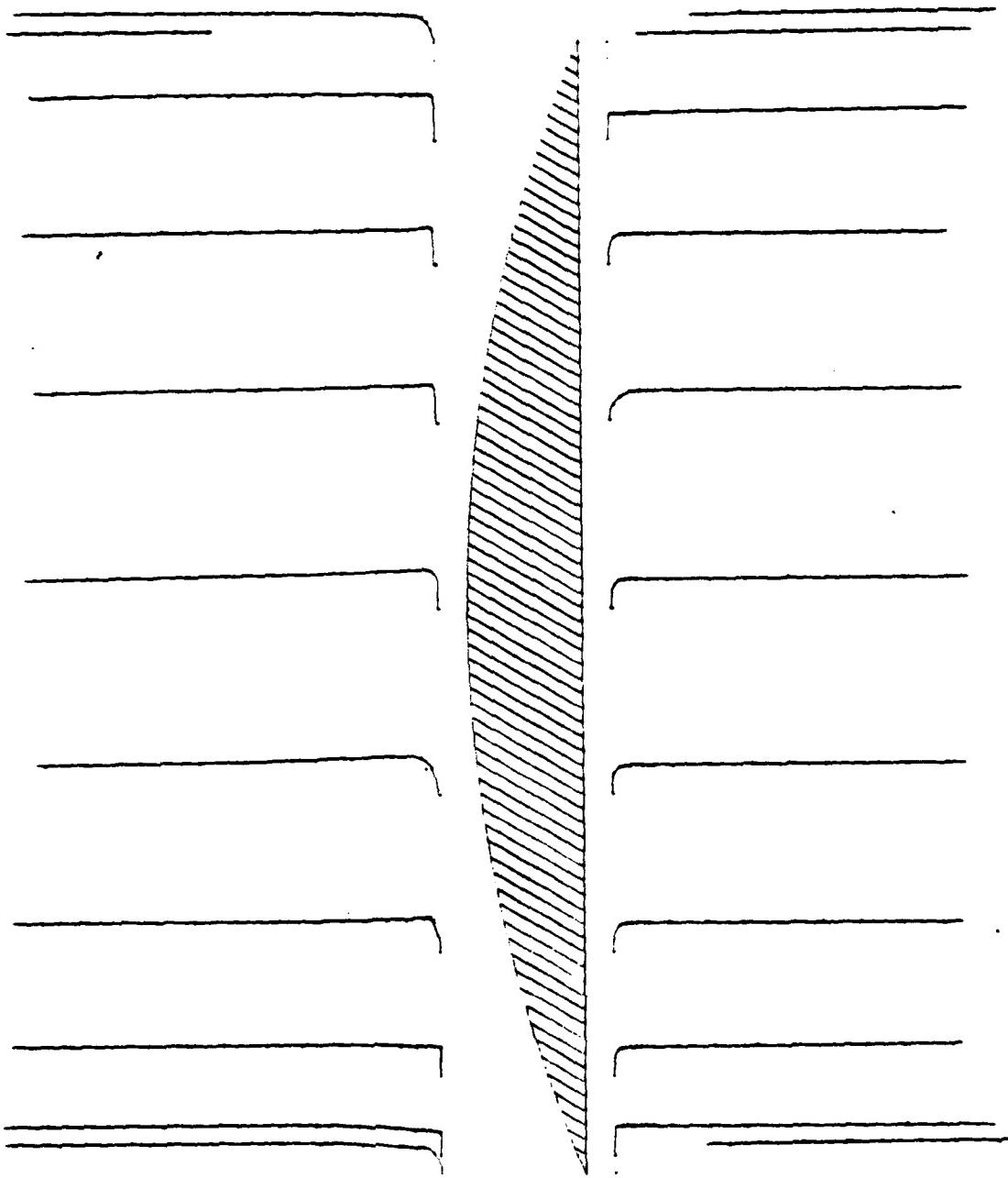


FIGURE 12 - Velocity Profiles, $\alpha = 0.0$

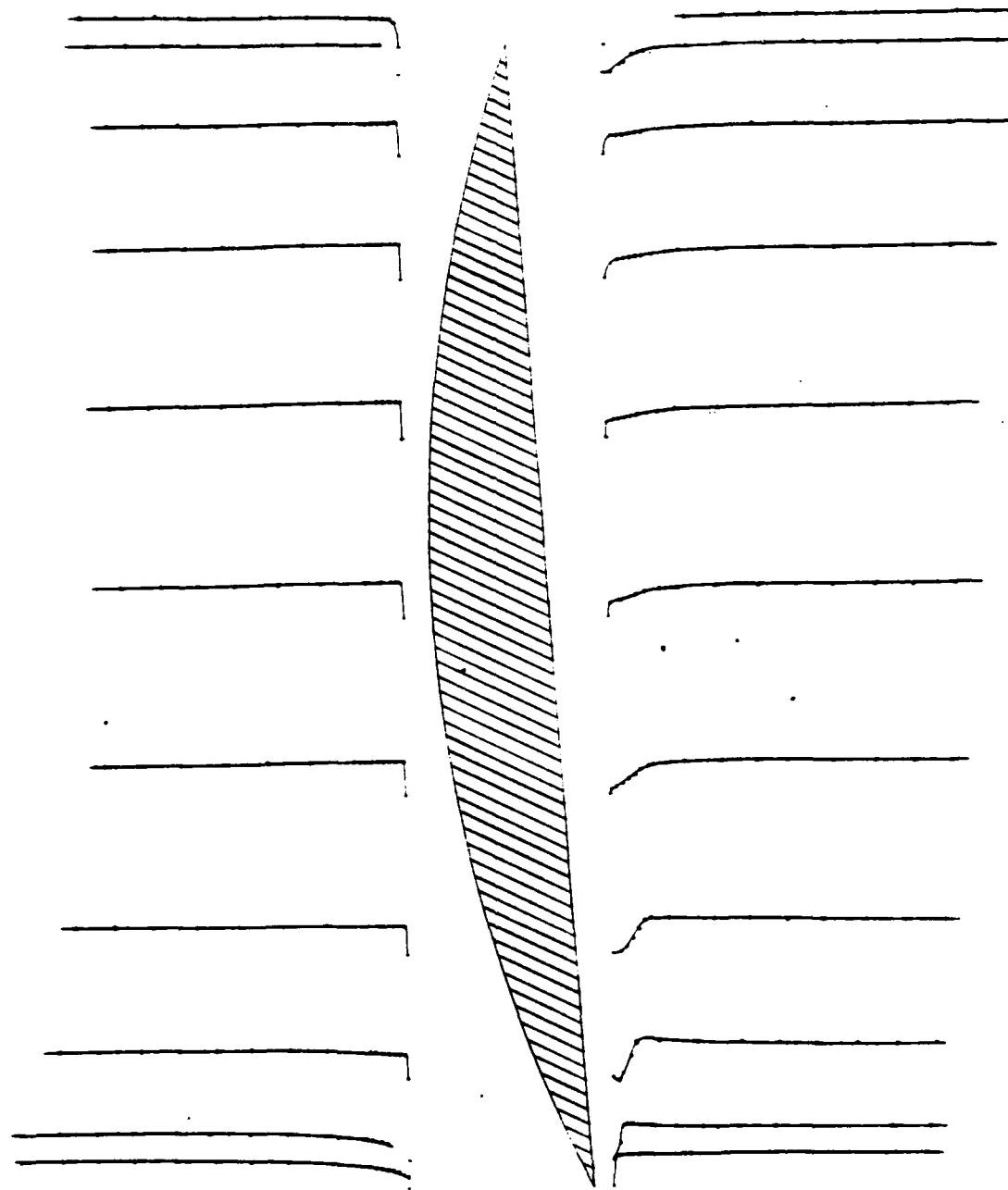
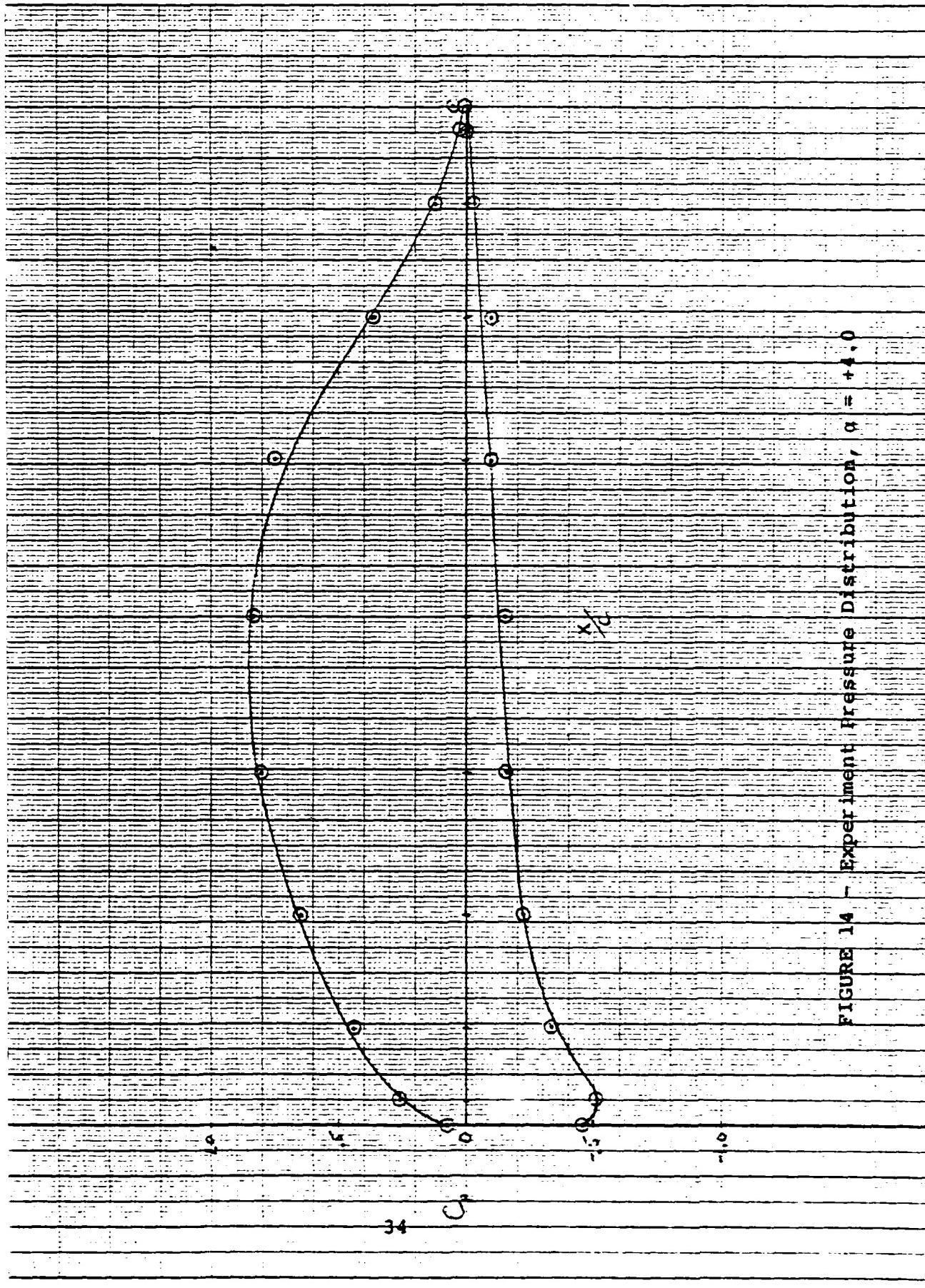


FIGURE 13 - Velocity Profiles, $\alpha = -4.0$



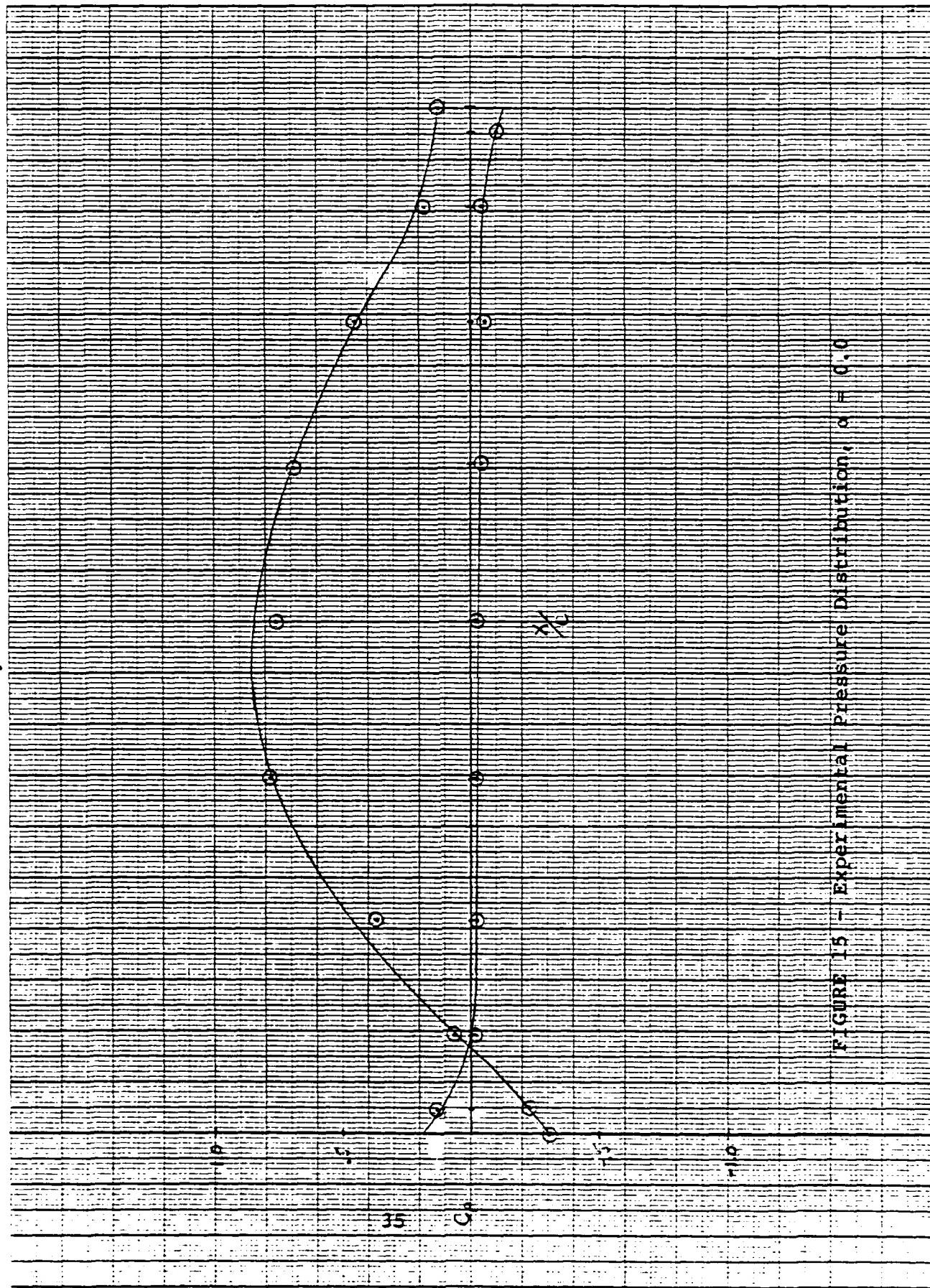
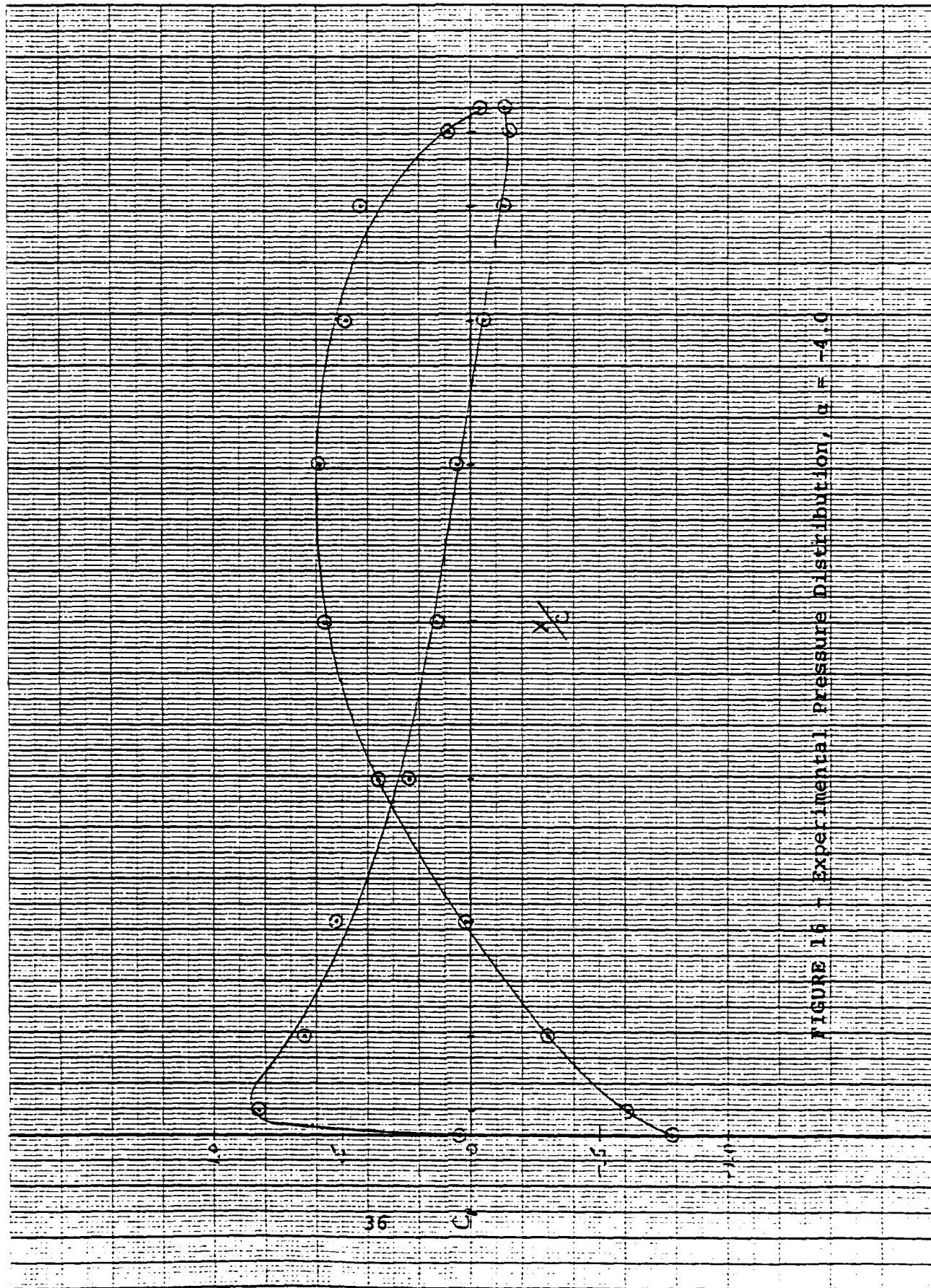


FIGURE 15 - Experimental Pressure Distribution, $\alpha = 0.0$

$R \times 10^10$ TO THE CENTIMETER IS A CM

461510



Obviously the difference in comparing the theoretical pressure distributions with the experimental is viscous effects. These effects cause approximately a 75 percent reduction in lift as a result of the boundary layer growth. To compare experimental results with the inviscid results, a simple calculation can be made using the approximation

$$C_L = 2\pi\alpha + 4\pi\left(\frac{f_0}{C}\right)$$

where $2\pi\alpha$ is the flat plate approximation and $4\pi\left(\frac{f_0}{C}\right)$ is the camber approximation for the linearize problem with $\left(\frac{f_0}{C}\right)$ being the camber ratio. At zero angle of attack all lift is from camber and any reduction in lift due to viscous effects would appear as an apparent reduction in the angle of attack. A 25 percent reduction would then mean

$$2\pi\alpha' = .25[4\pi\left(\frac{f_0}{C}\right)]$$

where α' is the apparent reduction angle. For this foil $\left(\frac{f_0}{C}\right) = .05$ and thus

$$\alpha' = 1.4^\circ$$

This means that figure 15, $\alpha = 0.0$ of the experimental results should compare with figure 9, $\alpha = -2.0$ of the theoretical results most closely as it does.

The same approximation of C_L can be used to determine the angle of zero lift.

$$C_L = 2\pi\alpha + 4\pi\left(\frac{f_0}{C}\right) = 0$$

$$\alpha = -5.7^\circ$$

The experimental results in figure 16, $\alpha = -4.0$, show close to a zero lift distribution.

The boundary layer growth shown in the velocity profile graphs of figures 11 through 13 is at times inconsistant. This is most likely due to the fact that the closer to the foil the more difficult it was to obtain good data. Therefore, accurate reliable data in the boundary layer was not taken until the learning process with the laser dopler anemometer was completed. However, there are several significant observations to be made on each figure.

In figures 14 and 15, $\alpha = +4.0$ and 0.0 , station 0 shows no distinct boundary layer but a gradual retardation of the flow upon approaching the stagnation point. At station 10 on the convex side of figure 14, $\alpha = +4.0$, the profile shows the very beginning of backflow around the trailing edge. The figure of most interest is figure 16, $\alpha = -4.0$. Here both station 0 and station 1 on the convex side show a gradual retardation suggesting the stagnation point is on the upper

surface between the two stations as would be expected. The flat side at station 2 shows a backflow indicating or hinting at the presence of a separation bubble in that region and then reattachment by station 3. The entire flat side of this figure shows a region thicker than the boundary layer should be of retarded flow. Since the laser doppler anemometer gives an average velocity this could be assumed an area of major turbulence.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This thesis shows that using the laser doppler anemometer and a transparent model is a good method of obtaining accurate and reliable data about the velocity field around the model. The method does require, however, a certain expertise in the operation of the LDA and this can only be gained by experience. The comparison of theoretical calculations and actual data bears out that the technique is a good one. They also show in the case of the boundary layers in the velocity profiles that as the author gained more experience the data became much better. The fabrication of the foil also is very important and the better job done on that, the easier the collection of data would be.

Although this method is adequate, the author recommends that an attempt or detailed analysis be made of collecting the same data with a different foil orientation. By placing the foil in a horizontal position between the two side windows and having the laser beams radiate parallel to the foil span, the need to pass the beams through the foil would be eliminated.

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APPENDIX A

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION TABLES

TABLE I

Karman-Treffitz Transformation
 Calculation of C_p at +4.0 Degrees Angle of Attack

Upper Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	5.464
.023	.965
.079	.821
.162	.920
.331	1.067
.476	1.067
.714	.796
.819	.554
.906	.268
.969	-.051
.999	-.479

Lower Surface

x/C	C_p
0.001	.693
.020	-.873
.102	-.534
.213	-.402
.350	-.327
.500	-.280
.650	-.254
.787	-.244
.898	-.256
.972	-.314
.999	-.521

TABLE II

Karman-Treffitz Transformation
 Calculation of C_p at +2.0 Degrees Angle of Attack

Upper Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	1.6767
.023	.3705
.094	.5238
.201	.7437
.331	.9007
.500	.9419
.645	.8374
.758	.6603
.874	.3664
.958	.0132
.999	-.4740

Lower Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	-.9097
.037	-.5339
.118	-.3608
.234	-.2806
.350	-.2424
.500	-.2157
.650	-.2040
.787	-.2071
.898	-.2307
.972	-.2992
.999	-.5146

TABLE III
 Karman-Treffitz Transformation
 Calculation of C_p at 0.0 Degrees Angle of Attack

Upper Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	-.471
.032	-.054
.094	.238
.181	.487
.286	.680
.524	.826
.758	.611
.856	.393
.934	.126
.977	-.120
.999	-.470

Lower Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	-.470
.019	-.309
.073	-.226
.153	-.186
.375	-.153
.626	-.153
.744	-.164
.847	-.186
.927	-.226
.980	-.306
.999	-.510

TABLE IV

Karman-Treffitz Transformation
 Calculation of C_p at -2.0 Degrees Angle of Attack

Upper Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	-.9670
.042	-.3169
.126	.1063
.221	.3772
.331	.5769
.476	.7043
.621	.6961
.758	.5584
.874	.3170
.958	.0005
.999	-.4683

Lower Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	1.8913
.028	.0911
.102	-.0136
.213	-.0450
.350	-.0648
.500	-.0839
.650	-.1064
.766	-.1311
.882	-.1745
.963	-.2531
.999	-.5057

TABLE V

Karman-Treffitz Transformation
 Calculation of C_p at -4.0 Degrees Angle of Attack

Upper Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	.1895
.031	-.6760
.110	-.1790
.201	.1372
.331	.4208
.476	.5830
.621	.6092
.779	.4740
.890	.2435
.969	-.0671
.999	-.4674

Lower Surface

x/C	C_p
.001	6.2811
.037	.4404
.118	.1726
.234	.0759
.374	.0193
.500	-.0176
.650	-.0589
.787	-.1041
.882	-.1518
.963	-.2411
.999	-.5030

TABLE VI

 C_p for +4.0 Degrees Angle of AttackUpper Surface

Station	Nondimensional Velocity	C_p
LE	1.0407	.083
1	1.1224	.260
2	1.2027	.446
3	1.2868	.656
4	1.3425	.802
5	1.3557	.838
6	1.3226	.749
7	1.1707	.371
8	1.0616	.127
9	1.0130	.026
TE	1.0086	.017

Lower Surface

Station	Nondimensional Velocity	C_p
LE	.7381	-.455
1	.6996	-.511
2	.8210	-.326
3	.8838	-.219
4	.9186	-.156
5	.9230	-.148
6	.9511	-.095
7	.9516	-.094
8	.9858	-.028
9	.9994	-.001
TE	1.0294	.060

TABLE VII

 C_p for 0.0 Degrees Angle of AttackUpper Surface

Station	Nondimensional Velocity	C_p
LE	.8350	-.303
1	.8777	-.230
2	1.0340	.069
3	1.1703	.370
4	1.3369	.787
5	1.3269	.761
6	1.2999	.690
7	1.2021	.445
8	1.0863	.180
9	--	--
TE	.9335	-.129

Lower Surface

Station	Nondimensional Velocity	C_p
LE	--	--
1	1.0664	.137
2	.9957	-.009
3	.9962	-.008
4	.9935	-.013
5	.9949	-.010
6	.9802	-.039
7	.9696	-.060
8	.9586	-.041
9	.9493	-.099
TE	--	--

TABLE VIII
 C_p for -4.0 Degrees Angle of Attack

Upper Surface

Station	Nondimensional Velocity	C_p
LE	.4691	-.780
1	.6286	-.605
2	.8376	-.298
3	1.0129	.026
4	1.1670	.362
5	1.2522	.568
6	1.2605	.589
7	1.2179	.483
8	1.1948	.428
9	1.0420	.086
TE	.9852	-.029

Lower Surface

Station	Nondimensional Velocity	C_p
LE	1.0213	.043
1	1.2230	.829
2	1.2839	.648
3	1.2358	.527
4	1.1133	.239
5	1.0438	.137
6	1.0302	.061
7	.9789	-.042
8	.9328	-.130
9	.9218	-.150
TE	.9338	-.128

APPENDIX B

STATION SPACING

TABLE IX
Station Spacing

Station	Percent Chord
0	0.0
1	2.4
2	9.5
3	20.6
4	34.6
5	50.0
6	65.4
7	79.4
8	90.5
9	97.6
10	100.0

APPENDIX C

RAW DATA

10ft

Date 2 Nov 1977 Test No. 2Angle of Attack 0.0Water Temp 72 Room Temp 72 Manometer Tubes 74Station 5Lens distance from Window 7 1/2Initial Pointer Reading 20.539.60 Pointer Reading on ft. l 11.35 11.40

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volt	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional velocity at Point
20.53	12.173	606.9	10.1172	361.0		1.1407
19.95	11.413	606.1	10.1125	373.2		1.1446
17.91	10.021	607.5	10.1403	371.7		1.1527
17.90	3.177	609.7	10.1442	371.5		1.1652
16.92	7.369	604.6	10.1000	388.0		1.1727
15.72	6.114	605.8	10.1100	399.8		1.1734
15.27	4.706	607.3	10.1225	915.7		1.2130
13.91	3.351	606.5	10.1152	935.0		1.2374
12.92	2.107	607.3	10.1225	962.3		1.2754
12.49	1.455	605.1	10.1067	972.8		1.2920
12.07	.201	604.2	10.1132	971.3		1.3150
11.55				272.4		40.7 77.24
11.50	.133	607.1	10.1292	773.7		1.2031
11.1	.734	607.5	10.1242	774.7		1.2144
11.72	.400	607.2	10.1217	1001.6		1.2257
11.6.0	.267	607.7	10.1282	112.5		1.2122
11.29	-2.2	602.2	10.1237	277.7		11.1 51.1

Date 2 Nov 1977 Test No. 3
 Angle of Attack 0.0
 Water Temp 79 Room Temp 76 Manometer Tubes 7/4
 Station 4
 Lens distance from Window 7 2/2
 Initial Pointer Reading 20.97
 7.5v on foil Pointer Reading 10.70

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Free stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser velocity in ft/sec	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
20.97	12.709	606.6	10.1167	349.7		1.1262
19.93	12.321	607.2	10.1267	355.1		1.1323
18.92	10.237	606.5	10.1158	340.6		1.1408
17.97	9.578	606.5	10.1153	337.7		1.1472
16.92	8.316	604.4	10.0831	335.3		1.1640
15.95	7.008	607.?	10.1267	334.2		1.1703
14.77	5.727	606.1	10.1292	337.2		1.1877
13.91	4.385	610.0	10.1450	342.7		1.2143
12.98	3.044	609.9	10.1442	353.9		1.2675
12.00	1.735	610.4	10.1472	321.2		1.3501
11.01	.414	613.2	10.1642	379.2		1.2962
10.29	.354	613.7	10.1775	421.4		.9779
10.64	-.213					IN CM/L
11.17	.627	.13.2	10.1717	374.1		1.3367
11.08	.507	613.1	10.1702	355.1		1.3371
						1.3373

1 of 2

Date 3 Nov 1977 Test No. 4A
Angle of Attack 0.0
Water Temp 80 Room Temp 81 Manometer Tubes 7/4
Station 3
Lens distance from Window 7 $\frac{25}{32}$
Initial Pointer Reading 20.97
on fo.1 10.60

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Free-stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point	
14.81	697.3		-2844				Manual
13.92	602.2		-274.0				"
13.72	604.7		-285.2				"
13.92	4.432	611.1	10.1542	863.5	1.1403	Good zero	
12.96	2.150	610.0	10.1450	862.8	1.1417	"	
14.95	5.207	610.1	10.1453	858.7	1.1381		
15.93	7.115	609.9	10.1442	852.9	1.1287		
16.99	9.130	610.2	10.1467	851.2	1.1249		
17.97	9.338	609.8	10.1433	859.2	1.1358		
18.95	11.146	610.4	10.1463	847.0	1.1213		
20.00	12.542	610.1	10.1458	829.0	1.0756		
* 20.97	13.343	601.5	10.0737	826.5	1.1081		
12.94	3.124	607.2	10.1333	814.4	1.1433		
12.01	1.112	607.7	10.1435	873.6	1.1583		
41.52	--	607.2	--	-245.6			
11.52	1.228	607.7	10.1273	875.4	1.1531		
11.03	.524	607.5	10.1242	833.0	1.1703		

2 of 2

Date 3 NOV 1977 Test No. 4A
Angle of Attack 0.0
Water Temp 80 Room Temp 81 Manometer Tubes 7/4
Section 3
Lens distance from Window 7 25/32
Initial Pointer Reading 20.97
on fail 10.60

Date 3 NOV 1977 Test No. 5
Angle of Attack 0.0
Water Temp 80 Room Temp 81 Manometer Tubes 7/4
Station 2
Lens distance from Window 7 $\frac{26}{32}$
Initial Pointer Reading 20.96
ON F.O.I 10.30

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
20.96	14.330	596.3	10.0297	224.5		1.1023
19.93	12.855	596.3	10.0254	226.4		1.1053
18.99	11.600	595.7	10.0246	225.4		1.1041
17.97	10.133	596.0	10.0271	227.2		1.1027
16.92	2.237	590.0	9.9761	226.0		1.1102
15.97	7.569	594.2	10.0117	222.3		1.1013
RF	14.85	594.1	10.0110	227.7		1.0966
RF	13.90	4.706	596.7	10.0263	212.7	1.0282
	12.96	3.551	594.1	10.0110	204.5	1.0776
RF	11.86	2.032	591.5	7.7337	777.1	1.0593
RF	11.38	1.442	594.2	10.0117	772.1	1.0475
	10.72	.228	590.8	9.9727	772.1	1.0384
	10.72	.228	591.1	9.9355	771.7	1.0365
	10.73	.274	592.4	7.7775	772.1	1.0319
	10.49	.254	591.3	7.7715	770.5	1.0340
	10.37	.273	590.6	7.7124	767.5	1.0311
	10.22					1.011
NF	17.77	10.265	511.5	7.7121	520.2	1.1014

Date 3 NOV 1977 Test No. 6

Angle of Attack 0.0

Water Temp 80 Room Temp 78 Manometer Tubes 7/4

Station 1

Lens distance from Window 6 $\frac{3}{12}$ 7 $\frac{3}{12}$

Initial Pointer Reading 17.99 20.85
on fo. 1 9.70

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Free stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional velocity at point
20.85	14.834	596.0	10.0271	816.5		1.0717
19.94	13.669	599.0	10.0525	819.1		1.0726
18.33	12.123	597.3	10.0231	815.5		1.0714
RF	17.90	10.946	596.2	10.0274	813.1	1.0766
RF	16.94	9.665	592.8	10.0503	814.0	1.0860
RF	15.98	8.323	596.1	10.0270	803.2	1.0507
RF	15.02	7.102	596.2	10.0297	801.6	1.0717
RF	13.93	5.647	597.6	10.0407	722.4	1.0529
	12.93	4.378	596.2	10.0222	777.3	1.0387
RF	11.87	2.397	597.3	10.0182	751.3	1.0030
RF	10.70	1.602	596.6	10.0322	713.3	.9534
	10.43	.774	596.2	10.0232	671.7	.8734
RF	9.94	.224	592.2	10.0503	630.3	.8716
	10.16	.614	597.3	10.0424	657.2	.8777
	9.72	.240	596.7	10.0347	613.0	.8266
	9.62					.8116

Date 3 NOV 1973 Test No. 7

Angle of Attack 0.0

Water Temp 21 Room Temp 20 Manometer Tubes 2/4

Section 0 (just ahead of LE)

Lens distance from Window 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Initial Pointer Reading 20.98
on fo. 1 9.90 (11.12)

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Free-stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity " at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
20.98	14.924	594.4	10.01316	812.5		1.0293
19.79	13.336	591.4	9.9830	809.0		1.0261
19.01	12.294	590.8	9.9227	810.3		1.0894
17.87	10.776	591.3	10.0416	811.5		1.0831
16.94	9.531	596.8	10.0337	807.7		1.0794
15.83	7.047	596.0	10.0371	801.6		1.0720
14.89	6.795	593.3	10.0042	795.0		1.0656
13.72	5.500	596.3	10.0339	756.0		1.0504
12.97	4.232	595.5	10.0229	773.1		1.0247
11.83	2.777	595.1	10.0195	745.7		.9920
KF	1.462	597.1	10.0264	707.9		.9453
10.411	.754	599.9	10.02602	680.9		.9076
9.96	.314	597.2	10.0453	625.6		.8250
9.47	-427	597.7	10.0517	524.6		.7777
9.01	-1.052	593.7	10.0502	731.1		.9754
9.30	-1.627	597.7	10.0575	675.2		.9007
9.41	-1.721	597.7	10.0415	610.1		.8151
9.68	-1.162	597.6	10.0576	592.4		.7765

Date 3 Nov 1977 Test No. ?

Angle of Attack 0.0

Water Temp 21 Room Temp 81 Manometer Tubes 7/4

Section 6

Lens distance from Window = $7\frac{2}{3}$

Initial Pointer Reading 20.98

Move it higher to avoid scratch on window on foil 11.00

Date 4 Nov 1977 Test No. 9
Angle of Attack 0.0
Water Temp 81 Room Temp 79 Manometer Tubes 7/4
Station 7
Lens distance from Window 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Initial Pointer Reading 20.97
on foil 10.72

Pointer	Distance from Wall	Manometer	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
20.97	13.603	601.9	10.0771	836.2		1.1127
19.89	12.161	601.2	10.0712	840.6		1.1192
19.23	10.746	603.9	10.0741	847.5		1.1258
17.29	9.471	601.5	10.0737	874.4		1.1637
R.F.	16.72	8.196	10.1400	856.3		1.1324
	15.22	6.723	10.1367	864.0		1.1439
	17.96	9.525	10.1775	856.4		1.1283
	14.38	5.473	10.1633	861.5		1.1366
R.F.	13.71	4.173	10.0531	870.0		1.1564
R.F.	12.94	2.222	10.1167	877.8		1.1635
=	12.71	1.1642	10.0723	875.1		1.1377
	11.51	.974	603.9	10.0741	901.5	1.1776
	11.06	.360	10.0224	10.0281	915.1	1.2163
	10.77	.267	609.9	10.1442	791.4	1.2021
	10.3	.027	10.022	10.1133	822.7	1.1014
	10.27					^{IN} =716

Date 4 NOV 1977 Test No. 10

Angle of Attack 0.0

Water Temp 71 Room Temp 79 Manometer Tubes 7/4

Station 2

Lens distance from Window 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Initial Pointer Reading 20.98

Raised $\frac{1}{4}$ " to avoid imperfection in foil on foil 10.50

Pointer	Distance from Wall	Manometer	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
20.98	13.990	599.2	10.0573	831.4		1.1083
19.96	12.628	600.1	10.0619	822.4		1.0960
18.99	11.333	599.3	10.0673	811.5		1.0217
17.92	9.952	599.8	10.0673	824.7		1.1129
18.93	11.233	599.7	10.0602	825.5		1.1136
16.92	3.570	600.4	10.0644	833.2		1.1101
= 15.92	7.102	600.5	10.0652	827.1		1.1151
14.92	5.347	601.2	10.0712	835.1		1.1119
x = 13.91	4.552	601.0	10.0610	825.1		1.1130
12.95	3.271	600.2	10.0627	822.7		1.1096
: = 12.00	2.002	601.1	10.0703	826.7		1.1010
11.39	1.133	601.8	10.0763	822.2		1.0963
: = 10.92	.561	601.7	10.0771	826.7		1.0265
: = 10.11	.314	601.1	10.0729	814.0		1.0263
: = 10.00	.123	601.2	10.0762	826.7		1.0717
10.41						1.0717

Date 4 NSU 1777 Test No. 11

Test No. 11

Angle of Attack 0.0

Water Temp 81 Room Temp 79 Plankton Tubes 7/4
Station 9

Lens distance from Window $7\frac{2}{3}$

Initial Pointer Reading 20.98 (10.88)

Raised foil tip to avoid imperfections in foil on foil 10.15

Date 12 Feb Test No. 12A
Angle of Attack 0.0 Side Convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Section TE (Just aft)
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 30.69

Pointer	Distance from Wall	Anemometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
39.98	12.401	158.3		822.0		1.1012
39.00	11.073	157.7		716.3		1.0777
38.03	9.793	157.5		814.5		1.0767
37.10	3.557	157.4		811.9		1.0737
36.00	7.033	157.3		806.2		1.0747
35.01	5.717	157.3		797.0		1.0712
34.07	4.512	157.5		790.7		1.0648
33.11	3.112	157.7		775.3		1.0426
32.12	1.937	157.7		747.2		1.0076
31.70	1.347	157.9		728.7		.9787
31.52	1.122	158.0		720.2		.9666
31.23	.721	157.9		710.1		.9537
31.20	.631	157.0		695.5		.9335
31.04	.467	157.2		647.5		.7707
30.90	.220	157.2		495.7		.6618
30.72	.040	152.4		394.3		.3449
30.40	-1.20	157.1		458.4		.6127
30.41	-1.274	155.7		556.3		.7444
30.26	-1.304	153.4		613.7		.7253

Date 31 Jan Test No. 14
Angle of Attack 0.0 deg
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station LE
~~Long distance from Window on foil surface~~
Initial Pointer Reading 29.77

Date 31 Jan Test No. 15
Angle of Attack 0.0 flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Section TE
~~Distance from Window to Fair Surface~~
Initial Pointer Reading 30.45

Date 31 Jan 81 Feb Test No. 16
 Angle of Attack C. n flat
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Section 9
less distance from windtow on foil surface
 Initial Pointer Reading 30.72 32.21

Pointer	Distance from wall	Blade Speed RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
RF	40.63	11.240	161.4	759.1		.9974
RF	39.65	9.932	161.5	759.3		.9970
RF	38.52	8.423	161.7	748.7		.9819
RF	37.28	6.763	162.1	750.7		.9824
NF	36.00	5.059	162.9	752.7		.9799
RF	34.29					1 Feb
RF	33.93	2.296	157.5	708.9		.9545 ^{NOT RF}
RF	33.72	2.296	162.0	723.5		.9536
RF	33.00	1.055	160.8	719.2		.9493
	32.01			Non-dim Vol		IN Eqn 1
RF	32.74	.708	160.3	.7046	532.6	-1.00-1
RF	32.62	.627	160.2	.7101	536.4	-20-
RF	32.50	.337	160.2	.6222	515.2	gives 1.00 sp. vel with 1.00 non dim
RF	32.34	.174	160.4	.6477	427.7	1.00 non dim
RF	32.24	.741	157.7	.5221	393.7	1.00 non dim

Date 1 Feb Test No. 17
Angle of Attack 0.0 ± 1°
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 8
Lens distance from Window on fail
Initial Pointer Reading 32.25

Pointer	Distance from wall	Blown air RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point	
41.11	11.827	153.7		751.4		1.0041	Great signal
40.01	10.357	153.8		742.9		.9921	
RF	39.02	7.117	159.0	745.5		.9943	great cond?
RF	32.07	7.796	159.4	740.7		.9854	immersion
RF	37.00	6.341	160.0	747.6		.9909	
XJ	36.03	5.046	160.0	734.3		.9733	
XJ	35.09	3.791	160.3	739.6		.9784	
	34.00	2.336	160.8	731.8		.9651	
	33.34	1.455	160.9	730.4		.9627	
RF	32.85	.841	161.3	727.0		.9558	
	32.71	.614	161.5	731.2		.9601	
	32.53	.374	161.8	731.4		.9586	
	32.40	.200	161.5	717.1		.9423	
	32.30	.067	161.5	719.2		.9326	
	32.25	0.000	161.1	721.0		.9227	
					± term	last step	
					last row	avg	5-1

Date 1 Feb Test No. 18
Angle of Attack 0.0 flnt
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Section 7
Lens distance from Window 30 fo. 1
Initial Pointer Reading 32.00

Parameter	Distance from wall	Manometer c.f.m	Frecsticium Velocity feet/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point feet/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
	40.12	10.337	153.0	742.3		.9963
	37.02	7.451	152.1	739.0		.9913
	38.09	7.120	153.0	736.7		.9371
RF	37.17	6.701	157.8	741.0		.9945
KF	36.04	5.393	157.9	729.2		.7802
	35.09	4.125	152.1	734.4		.9851
	34.15	2.270	152.1	733.7		.9841
JF	33.02	1.362	153.1	727.2		.9754
RF	32.73	.974	152.1	729.5		.9785
	32.54	.721	152.1	726.2		.9741
RF	32.41	.747	152.2	723.3		.9696
	32.25	.334	152.0	714.0		.9533
	32.09	.120	152.0	648.3		.8701
	31.94	- .120	152.1	535.7		? ^{Ind} / _{out}
						.7128

Date 1 Feb Test No. 19
Angle of Attack 0.0 flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 6
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.64

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer RPM	Free-stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional velocity at Point	
40.13	11.587	152.3		745.1		.9982	
29.07	10.172	152.3		746.4		.9999	
38.08	9.850	152.4		744.6		.9969	
37.15	7.607	152.2		744.2		.9976	
36.04	6.127	152.3		720.5		.9786	
RF 31.10	4.272	152.4		742.7		.9943	7 mm. a
33.77	3.391	152.2		755.8		1.0131	1 mm. a
33.02	2.109	152.2		753.4		1.0099	
22.42	1.295	152.4		732.6		.9320	Gard
32.26	1.081	152.2		731.2		.9302	~ 1
32.07	.354	152.2		727.2		.9749	
RF 31.92	.627	152.2		721.7		.9772	
31.72	.360	152.4		570.1		.7642	
31.53	.107	152.1		409.0		.5436	1 mm. b 1 mm. c

Date 1 Feb Test No. 20
Angle of Attack 0.0 flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Section 5
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.45

Pointer	Distance from wall	Diameter RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volt	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point	
40.15	11.614	152.3		750.0		1.0047	
39.02	10.135	152.4		750.3		1.0045	
38.11	3.390	152.4		751.5		1.0061	
37.01	7.422	152.5		752.5		1.0082	
36.05	6.141	152.2		755.1		1.0122	
RF 34.93	4.645	152.2		743.3		.9964	
34.00	3.404	152.2		741.9		.9945	
32.29	1.922	152.2		732.1		.9394	
32.41	1.282	152.2		731.6		.9807	
RF 32.10	.268	152.3		741.3		.9938	
31.94	.654	152.2		742.2		.9949	
31.7?	.441	152.4		733.4		.9386	
31.62	.240	152.4		709.0		.7492	
31.43	.013	"		652.0		.9735	using Cowl Manual
RF 31.46	.013	152.2		610.6		.7120	Average

Date 1 Feb Test No. 21
Angle of Attack 0.0
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 4
Lens distance from Window on fo.1
Initial Pointer Reading 31.46

Pointer	Distance from wall	Diameter R PPI	Free stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional velocity at Point
40.14	11.567	158.2		747.6		1.0022
39.02	10.172	158.3		746.7		1.0003
37.92	8.704	158.2		744.1		.9975
RF	37.00	7.395	158.2	741.7		.9983
RF	36.05	6.127	158.3	745.4		.9926
	35.10	4.357	158.2	739.0		.9906
RF	34.00	3.371	158.2	745.7		.9963
	33.04	2.109	158.5	739.3		.9392
RF	32.55	1.455	158.2	741.8		.9938
	32.40	1.255	157.9	740.4		.9944
	32.22	1.028	157.2	740.0		.9945
	32.09	.841	157.7	740.1		.9952
	31.92	.614	157.6	737.2		.9935
	31.77	.414	157.5	732.1		.7357
	31.61	.300	157.5	632.0		.7264
	31.46	.000	157.5	575.2		.7746

Date 2 Feb Test No. 22
 Angle of Attack 0.0 flat
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Section 3
 Lens distance from Window in foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 31.59

Pointer	Distance from wall	Barometer R P.M.	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.16	11.440	159.5		755.6		1.0046
RF	27.08	9.998	159.8	755.5		1.0026
	37.99	3.543	159.9	761.6		1.0107
KF	37.01	7.235	159.?	754.1		1.0007
	36.05	5.754	160.0	733.7	.9725	?
KF	34.97	4.512	159.7	755.5		1.0020
	34.00	2.217	159.9	754.5		1.0007
RF	33.03	4.782	159.1	754.7	.9997	.
	32.51	1.228	160.2	755.0		.9994
	32.42	1.108	160.2	753.4		.9973
	32.25	.231	160.1	752.1		.9962
	32.07	.167	160.2	753.2		.9971
	31.91	.467	160.1	757.4		.9931
	31.78	.254	160.2	722.9		.7569
F	31.61	.027	160.2	000.0	0.0000	20.1

Date 2 Feb Test No. 23
 Angle of Attack 7.7 deg
 Water Temp — Room Temp — Manometer Tubes —
 Section 2
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 31.40

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.18	11.720	152.3		721.0		1.0061
39.02	10.252	152.3		741.4		.9932
RF 37.97	8.770	153.2		740.0		1.0000
- 37.00	7.475	153.1		746.3		1.0010
RF 36.04	6.174	153.1		744.8		.9990
RF 35.10	4.939	153.0		744.1		.9987
RF 34.00	3.471	152.0		742.6		.9767
RF 33.04	2.189	152.7		743.5		.9936
RF 32.41	1.348	153.1		742.8		.9964
32.24	1.121	152.1		741.0		.9939
RF 32.09	.721	157.7		745.0		1.0001
31.94	.721	157.7		744.0		.9992
31.72	.507	157.7		741.4		.9767
RF 31.61	.320	157.7		727.6		.7772
31.47	.073	157.7		620?		.7473
31.52	.160	157.7		627.0		.7254

Date 2 Feb Test No. 24
 Angle of Attack 22 deg
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes _____
 Section 1
 Lens distance from Window 21 ft.
 Initial Pointer Reading 31.50

Pointer	Distance from wall	Ultrasonic RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
37.72	11.320	158.0		747.2		1.0029
39.02	10.119	158.2		750.4		1.0059
KF	37.92	beam hitting LE of full section - bolt + wall = - - -				
KF	37.01					④ See block
KF	36.02					⑤
RF	24.96	11.619	160.5	743.7		.9826
KF	33.77	3.324	157.2	737.1		.9319
-	32.99		159.2	757.2	-	Looks like J... -
-	32.97	1.727	159.3	748.5		.9964 Good symm
-	32.60	1.035	157.2	752.9		1.0023
-	32.33	1.103	157.4	753.1		1.0019
-	32.19	.921	157.4	754.9		1.0043
-	32.07	.667	157.4	760.5		1.0113
-	31.86	.431	157. -	772.7		1.0268
-	31.70	.267	151.1	774.0		1.0417
-	31.53	.040	159.7	773.1		1.0164

Date 2 Feb Test No. 25
Angle of Attack -4.0 flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station LE
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.97

Pointer	Distance from wall	Diameter Rpm	Fresnelrum Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	10.719	159.7		209.2		1.0762
39.00	7.324	159.7		211.6		1.0794
37.90	7.916	159.7		216.7		1.0862
36.95	6.648	159.7		215.3		1.0736
CF	35.99	5.366	110.1	225.7		1.0754
	34.89	3.385	159.1	224.4		1.1005
	32.93	2.616	159.2	227.0		1.1026
	32.72	2.416	159.3	227.2		1.1029
RF	32.97	1.335	159.4	221.1		1.0941
	32.81	1.121	159.4	217.8		1.0897
	32.65	.909	159.4	213.4		1.0832
	32.49	.674	159.4	204.0		1.0713
RF	32.24	.474	151.5	792.4		1.0545
	32.13	.280	171.5	774.7		1.0307
	32.00	.040	170..	744.2		.9910
	32.11	.187	157.5	747.1		1.0213

Date 2 Feb Test No. 26
Angle of Attack -4.0 flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Section TE
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 29.91

Date 2 Feb Test No. 27
Angle of Attack -4.0 flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 9
Lens distance from Window on fail
Initial Pointer Reading 29.23

Pointer	Distance from wall	Measured RPM	Free stream velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
	39.92	13.483	153.2	777.9		1.0404
RF	39.00	12.174	159.1	773.5		1.0326
RF	38.04	10.893	159.4	776.7		1.0250
	36.94	7.424	159.4	773.1		1.0201
	36.00	8.170	157.5	750.7		.9976
RF	35.02	6.861	159.7	763.6		1.0155
	33.92	5.372	159.8	746.7		.9924
RF	32.98	4.138	159.9	744.1		.9884
RF	32.01	2.343	160.0	694.4		.9218
RF	30.90	1.262	160.2	556.0		.7371
	30.75	1.161	160.3	522.2		.7051
	30.60	.961	160.2	517.3		.6354
RF	30.41	.708	160.3	269.6		.2572
RF	30.29	.547	160.5	236.3		.2127
	30.10	.294	160.5	003.1		.0107

Date 3 Feb Test No. 28
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flit
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 8
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 30.12

Pointer	Distance from Wall	RPM	Free-stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point	
40.01	13.202	152.4		764.1		1.0245	
RF 39.00	11.854	153.6		771.4		1.0330	
38.04	10.572	153.7		762.2		1.0281	
36.93	9.291	153.7		759.5		1.0152	
RF 36.00	7.849	159.6		749.3		.7971	
35.02	6.561	157.6		767.7		1.0176	
33.93	5.086	159.7		745.6		.7711	
PF 32.97	3.394	160.0		747.6		.7924	
32.01	2.523	160.0		702.7		.9328	
RF 31.06	1.255	160.6		534.0		.7722	
30.90	1.041	160.7		559.3		.7399	
30.74	.723	161.7		552.0		.7282	
30.60	.641	161.5		523.3		.6703	
30.43	.414	161.1		503.7		.6643	
30.29	.247	161.0		472.2		.6416	
30.11	.112	161.0		438.2		.5365	slugs per ft 25 N/m mm sec^-2
							mm sec^-2

Date 3 Feb Test No. 29
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 7
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 30.12

Pointer	Distance from wall	Altimeter RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
RF 39.99	13.176	158.4		779.5		1.0452
RF 39.00	11.354	153.2		775.2		1.0401
RF 39.04	10.572	152.1		772.4		1.0376
RF 36.94	7.104	158.1		769.5		1.0337
RF 36.00	7.849	152.0		753.9		1.0134
RF 35.02	6.541	153.1		762.9		1.0249
RF 34.09	5.300	153.1		745.4		1.0014
RF 32.92	3.818	152.1		722.7		.9739
RF 32.00	2.516	152.1		713.7		.9528
KF 31.03	1.282	151.7		569.5		.7647
KF 30.71	1.055	151.3		544.7		.7331
KF 30.74	.723	152.3		527.1		.7095
KF 30.59	.627	152.7		512.0		.6837
KF 30.42	.470	152.7		495.7		.6668
KF 31.31	1.527	152.0		605.2		.8135
KF 31.68	2.022	152.7		672.3		.7043
KF 30.27	.200	152.9		371.2		.5243
	30.10	on foil				

Date 3 Feb Test No. 30
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 6
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.21

Pointer	Distance from Wall	Blower RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.01	11.747	152.5		735.2		1.0522
39.00	10.379	152.4		723.4		1.0504
38.05	7.131	152.4		723.2		1.0510
RF 36.94	7.147	152.3		720.7		1.0477
35.99	6.381	153.3		776.5		1.0418
35.03	5.099	152.3		750.7		1.0075
RF 34.07	3.345	152.3		767.8		1.0302
32.99	2.376	158.3		742.1		.9957
RF 32.28	1.428	158.3		641.2		.8603
32.71	2.002	158.1		715.2		.9602
32.50	1.722	153.2		679.4		.9121
32.00	1.055	152.1		572.?		.7776
31.26	.368	152.1		556.2		.7430
31.70	.154	153.2		517.6		.6976
31.53	.427	152.1		472.7		.6619
31.38	.227	153.2		412.10		.6211
31.21	.000	152.1		400.7		.6160

Date 3 Feb Test No. 31
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 5
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 21.16

Pointer	Distance from Wall	Diameter RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	11.801	158.9		795.5		1.0633
39.00	10.414	158.2		795.9		1.0645
38.04	9.184	158.9		797.1		1.0654
36.94	7.716	157.7		796.5		1.0646
36.00	6.461	157.1		795.1		1.0628
35.02	5.153	157.2		794.1		1.0621
33.93	3.698	159.0		781.4		1.0438
32.93	2.430	153.7		751.0		1.0033
RF	32.50	1.789	153.6	742.9		.9949
	32.10	1.255	153.6	644.0		.81651
	31.86	.934	153.7	554.0		.7414
	31.70	.721	153.6	519.0		.6737
	31.53	.474	158.6	431.3		.5776
	31.39	.307	153.6	432.6		.5374
	31.21	.017	152.6	355.0		.4754
	31.07					

1 of 2

Date 3 FebTest No. 32Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat

Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____

Station 4Lens distance from Window on foilInitial Pointer Reading 31.20

Pointer	Distance from Wall	RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
37.79	11.734	152.2		205.4		1.0772
39.00	10.412	152.2		202.4		1.0353
38.04	9.131	152.2		213.3		1.0912
36.93	7.649	152.2		206.1		1.0215
35.91	6.227	152.2		207.0		1.0354
35.03	5.113	152.2		226.6		.9737
34.55	4.472	152.1		569.3	> ^{100ms} _{Bad}	.7624
34.24	4.052	152.1		372.4)	.4937
KF	35.77	6.101	152.7	223.2		1.1025
	35.00	5.073	152.1	229.5		1.1073
	34.09	3.873	152.2	229.5		1.1200
	33.12	2.163	152.3	225.5		1.1133
	32.65	1.736	152.2	210.1		1.0301
	32.22	1.475	152.5	267.7		.8132
	32.12	1.372	152.6	252.2		.7323
	32.03	1.068	152.1	214.1		.7179
	31.85	.762	152.7	475.1		.6624

(CONT)

2-¹/₁

Date 3 Feb Test No. 32
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station, 4
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.20

Date 3 Feb Test No. 33
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 3
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.4%

Pointer	Distance from Wall	RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.02	11.427	158.0		204.7		1.0217
39.00	10.065	158.1		813.3		1.0726
38.04	3.784	158.1		218.3		1.0993
RF	36.95	7.329	158.3	230.7		1.1148
	36.00	6.060	158.2	731.5		1.1163
RF	35.04	4.779	158.1	358.5		1.1533
	34.09	3.511	158.0	270.7		1.1840
PF	32.97	2.029	157.0	32.3		1.2358
	32.50	1.388	158.2	202.4		1.2129
PF	32.23	1.161	157.0	837.2		1.1281
	31.19	.974	157.0	617.7		.8303
	27.50	.721	157.0	319.2		.5097
	21.27	.547	157.9	151.		.2171
	31.72	.320	157.7	43.0		.0573
	11.52					0.0000

1 of 2

Date 3 Feb Test No. 54
 Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station 2
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading El. 2.0

Pointer	Distance from Wall	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	11.120	157.7		734.0		1.0828
KF 30.00	9.753	157.7		730.1		1.0769
22.24	8.477	157.7		712.9		1.0948
36.94	7.008	157.6		730.1		1.1063
46 30.00	5.753	157.4		730.1		1.1248
35.02	4.445	157.6		747.2		1.1444
EF 33.91	2.963	157.5		721.7		1.1227
33.00	1.747	157.5		752.6		1.1497
35.64	1.263	157.6		755.2	Data zone might have been manual	1.1029
37.72	.841	157.7		732.4		
KF 35.11	.654	157.7		753.3		.7448
35.2	.801	157.7		720.4		1.2005
35.67	1.215	157.7		722.1		1.2173
35.67	1.615	157.6		772.7		1.2339
35.17	2.933	157.6		720.2		1.1977
35.17	.654	157.7		511.5		.7046
35.17	.314			71.		1.1323

2 of 2

Date <u>3 Feb</u>	Test No. <u>34</u>	
Angle of Attack <u>-10</u>	Side <u>left</u>	
Water Temp _____	Room Temp _____	Mannikter Tubes _____
Station <u>2</u>		
Lens distance from Window <u>on 2-1</u>		
Initial Pointer Reading <u>21.12</u>		

1 of 2

Date Feb. Test No. 25
 Angle of Attack -4.0 Side _____
 Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes 1st
 Station 1
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 31.82

Pointer	Distance from wall	RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
39.98	10.223	157.1		800.0		1.0755
39.00	9.525	157.0		800.6		1.0762
37.71	Light center of 16 mm diameter				See Graph (a)	
36.98		157.0		801.7		
36.00		157.0		802.7	Manual track (inches)	
35.71		157.0		802.9		
35.00		157.0		803.0		
34.30		157.0		803.1		
33.91		157.1		803.3		
32.94	6.223	157.1		803.7		1.0951
PF 36.22	5.720	158.2		821.4		1.1023
PF 35.03	4.225	158.1		824.7		1.1079
PF 34.50	3.722	158.2		826.7		1.0727
PF 34.17	3.224	158.3		827.2		1.1234
PF 33.15	2.726	157.4		827.3		1.1332
PF 32.70	2.222	157.4		827.3		1.1576
PF 31.72	1.722	157.5		827.9		1.1556

Date 4 F. 1 Test No. 25
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 1
Lens distance from Window on fail
Initial Pointer Reading 31.22

Date 6 Feb Test No. 36
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station LE
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.00

Date 1-Feb Test No. ??
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station TE
Lens distance from Window in ft. 1
Initial Pointer Reading 32.93

Date 6 Feb Test No. 38
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 9
Lens distance from Window an foot
Initial Pointer Reading 33.07

AD-A081 765

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CA
INVESTIGATION OF VELOCITY FIELD ABOUT A TWO DIMENSIONAL PLEXIGLASS--ETC(U)
JUN 78 G J TETTELBACH

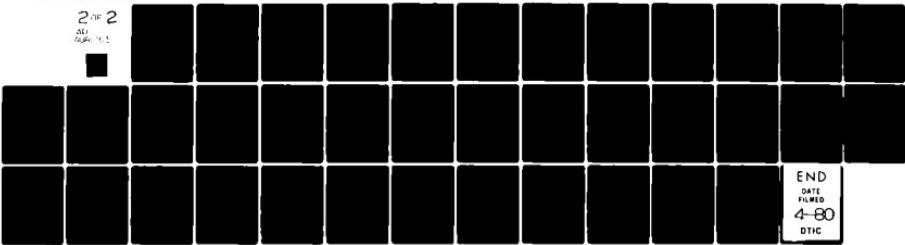
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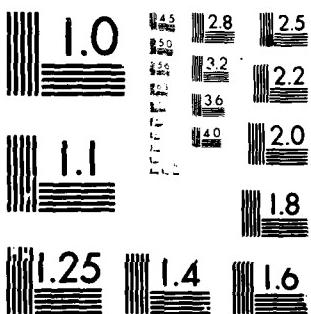
2 OF 2

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ALB 4.1

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END
DATE FILMED
4-80
DTIC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963

Date 6 Feb Test No. 37
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side fl-2
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station ?
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 22.79

Date 14 Feb Test No. 40
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 7
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.50

Date 14 Feb Test No. 41
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 6
Lens distance from Window 39 ft.
Initial Pointer Reading 32.20

Pointer	Distance from Mach Front	Anemometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
40.01	10.426	156.9		712.4		.9675
39.00	9.077	156.9		717.5		.9730
38.05	7.709	157.0		720.5		.9765
37.10	6.541	156.9		720.6		.9772
35.99	5.059	156.7		717.2		.9726
35.01	3.751	157.0		718.3		.9735
33.92	2.296	156.9		711.4		.9648
33.21	1.343	156.8		709.5		.9628
32.13	1.220	156.8		713.3		.9679
32.98	1.041	156.7		710.9		.9653
32.80	.901	156.2		707.5	> erratic but nearid	.9601
32.65	.601	156.8		708.7	track	.9617
32.50	.400	156.9		707.2		.9577
32.23	.174	156.7		711.3		.9511
32.20						Final

Date 14 Feb Test No. 42
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 5
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.14

Date 14 Feb

Test No. 43

Angle of Attack 14.0 Side flat

Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Monoclonal Tubes _____

Section - 4

Lens distance from Window on foil

Initial Pointer Reading 32.01

Date 15 Feb Test No. 44
 Angle of Attack +40 Side Flat
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station 3
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 31.38
 Good data (started 1000 degree)

Pointer	Distance from wall Foil	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
40.01	11.520	156.6		708.1		.9621
37.00	10.172	156.9		690.5		.9364
39.04	8.390	157.0		701.3		.9505
36.92	7.375	156.3		693.5		.9441
36.00	6.167	156.5		627.2		.9251
35.03	4.359	156.4		621.6		.9273
34.10	3.631	156.4		674.1		.9171
32.97	2.149	156.7		663.4		.9076
32.30	1.396	156.6		667.0		.9043
32.64	1.682	156.6		665.7		.9045
32.50	1.495	156.7		663.0		.9003
32.32	1.255	156.2		663.9		.9007
32.18	1.063	156.7		663.0		.9003
32.00	.222	156.6		662.4		.9000
31.85	.637	156.7		663.3		.9001
31.70	.487	156.7		661.9		.8982
31.63	.200	156.1		661.3		.8838
31.22						on foil

Date 15 Feb Test No. 45
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 2
Lens distance from Window in foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.12

Pointer	Distance from wall Feet	RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
	39.96	11.801	156.7	709.4		.9633
	39.00	10.519	156.6	705.4		.9525
RF	32.05	9.251	156.9	702.1		.9527
RF	36.94	7.769	156.9	694.9		.9430
RF	36.00	6.514	156.8	686.9		.9321
RF	35.02	5.206	156.9	677.3		.9185
	34.09	3.965	156.9	667.8		.9056
	32.97	2.470	157.0	649.1		.8797
	32.00	1.175	157.0	630.0		.8538
	31.28	1.015	157.0	627.4		.8503
	31.70	.774	157.0	622.8		.8441
	31.51	.621	157.3	623.7		.8437
	31.39	.360	157.2	620.7		.8424
	31.21	.120	157.0	605.8		.8210
	31.10	-.027				Fail

Date 15 Feb Test No. 46
 Angle of Attack -4.0 Side flat
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station 1
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 31.04

Pointer	Distance from Worst Foil	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
39.97	11.921	157.3		713.1		.9646
39.00	10.626	157.3		708.8		.9583
38.04	9.344	157.4		704.2		.9522
RF	36.93	7.363	157.4	677.2		.9452
	36.00	6.621	157.5	693.2		.9365
	35.01	5.300	157.4	623.2		.9236
	34.09	4.071	157.3	671.0		.9077
	33.12	2.777	157.3	649.4		.8784
	32.12	1.522	157.2	609.8		.8254
IF	32.00	1.282	157.2	601.1		.8136
	31.86	1.075	157.0	529.6		.7791
	31.70	.881	157.1	572.3		.7233
	31.53	.654	157.2	557.1		.7513
	31.37	.441	157.1	541.7		.7340
	31.21	.227	157.0	527.4		.7175
IT	31.05	.013	157.0	516.2		.6776
	32.57	2.042	157.0	1.27.7		.9507

Date 15 Feb Test No. 47
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side Flap Side
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 4 (repeat)
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.52

1-62

Date 16 Feb Test No. 48
 Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station LE (just ahead of foil)
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 30.59

Pointer	Distance from wall	Anemometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
40.01	12.575	156.8		225.6		1.1244
39.00	11.227	157.2		230.3		1.1239
38.04	9.945	157.2		230.0		1.1234
36.93	8.463	157.1		229.4		1.1247
P.F.	36.00	7.222	157.4	222.9		1.1205
	35.01	5.900	157.7	227.2		1.1161
	34.09	4.672	157.6	220.3		1.1075
	32.96	3.164	157.5	202.0		1.0716
	32.00	1.992	157.5	721.4		1.0692
	31.85	1.622	157.5	727.7		1.0642
	31.70	1.492	157.6	724.3		1.0589
	31.52	1.241	157.6	772.1		1.0505
	31.22	1.055	157.5	770.3		1.0407
	31.20	.814	157.1	710.6		1.0269
	31.05	.614	157.7	747.1		1.0107
	30.90	.414	157.7	724.2		.9773
	30.73	.137	157.8	606.8		.7112

2-~~7~~ 2

Date 16 Feb

Test No. 42

Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex

Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____

Station LE (Just ahead)

Lens distance from Window on fo. 1

Initial Pointer Reading 30.59

10f2

Date 16 Feb Test No. 49
 Angle of Attack +4.0 Side Convex
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station TE (Just aft)
 Lens distance from Window on fall
 Initial Pointer Reading 39.20

Pointer	Distance from wall ft., l	Anemometer RPM	Froestigium Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point	
39.98	14.390	157.1		828.6		1.1187	
39.00	13.082	157.5		827.4		1.1178	
38.03	11.787	157.6		827.2		1.1168	
36.93	10.217	157.6		824.1		1.1126	
RF	36.00	9.077	157.7	813.8		1.1043	
	35.01	7.756	158.0	814.3		1.0966	
	34.08	6.514	158.0	804.4		1.0333	
	32.78	5.046	157.9	790.9		1.0658	
	32.00	3.732	157.9	777.3		1.0474	
	31.05	3.470	157.9	757.7		1.0210	
	30.59	1.356	157.8	743.0		1.0026	
	20.10	1.201	157.0	724.2		.7154	↓
	27.01	-----	157.1	700.1		2.054	Front Shifter
	27.01	-----	156.0	680.1		2.054	Front
RF	29.93	.774	156.7	626.1		.3782	↑
	27.27	.801	156.8	463.1		.6271	
	27.63	.874	157.0	479.3		.3785	↓

2 of 2

Date 18 Feb

Test No. 49A

Angle of Attack +4.0 Side convex

Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manufactured Tubes _____

Station TE

Lens distance from Window on Fo.1

Initial Pointer Reading 30.50

Date 17 Feb Test No. 50
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side CONVEX
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 5
Lens distance from Window on F-1
Initial Pointer Reading 32.22

Pointer	Distance from Watt F.O.I.	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
39.98	10.279	157.0		223.5		1.1898
39.00	2.971	156.2		223.6		1.2037
38.04	7.629	156.5		896.7		1.2194
37.10	6.434	156.4		906.6		1.2334
36.30	5.366	156.4		920.0		1.2516
35.35	4.093	156.5		926.5		1.2732
RF	34.40	2.830	156.6	960.6		1.3052
	33.44	1.548	156.7	926.0		1.3389
	32.30	1.362	156.9	990.1		1.3427
	33.12	1.121	156.9	975.4		1.3499
	32.97	.921	156.9	999.7		1.3557
	32.80	.694	157.0	1000.2		1.3555
	32.64	.481	157.0	773.1		1.3545
	32.44	.481	157.2	1001.1		1.3550
SF	32.50	.294	157.2	912.7		1.2354
	32.31	.040				2.1

Date 17 Feb Test No. 51
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side CONVEX
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 4
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.51

Pointer	Distance from wall Foil	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
39.97	9.958	158.7		775.2		1.1861
39.00	8.664	158.7		796.1		1.1999
32.04	7.382	158.6		977.6		1.3129
37.10	6.127	158.7		931.5		1.3183
36.13	4.832	158.7		927.2		1.3236
35.20	3.591	158.6		937.2		1.3272
34.22	2.283	158.7		974.0		1.3327
33.45	1.255	158.7		977.9		1.3379
33.29	1.041	158.6		977.9		1.3415
33.11	.801	158.6		1000.7		1.3425
32.98	.627	158.7		1000.5		1.3414
32.72	.327	158.7		1000.2		1.3402
32.65	.127	158.8		777.7		1.2295
32.53	-0.013	158.1		716.9		1.2234
from 32.74 on toward 41.11 were against which foiled grad at k. to it. 1.0 ft. per min to 1 min per grad. 1 ft. original and straight 1.0 ft. 1.0 ft.						

1 of 2

Date 17 Feb Test No. 52
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side Convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 6
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.40

Pointer	Distance from Watt Foil	Anemometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	10.145	158.3		877.9		1.1827
39.00	8.810	158.5		886.4		1.1899
38.04	7.527	153.6		271.3		1.1958
37.10	6.274	152.6		905.6		1.2150
36.13	9.979	152.5		938.6		1.2600
36.20	3.738	152.6		977.1		1.3404
KF 34.55	2.970	152.7		999.8		1.3405
33.60	1.602	152.7		961.4		1.2890
34.01	2.149	153.1		946.8		1.2702
= 34.50	2.903	157.2		929.2	? flow ? not up	1.2577 checked
35.45	4.071	152.7		924.2	? top speed	1.2376
36.40	5.340	153.7		940.7		1.2615
32.45	1.402	153.5		757.4		1.2866
34.35	2.472	153.6		943.7		1.2620
33.29	1.125	152.6		966.6		1.2968
32.11	.748	152.6		976.7		1.3106
32.71	.748	153.5		975.2		1.3226

2 of 2

Date 17 FebTest No. 52Angle of Attack +4.0 Side CONVEX

Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____

Station 6 _____Lens distance from Window on foilInitial Pointer Reading 32.40

Pointer	Distance from wall	Meter RPM	Freestream Velocity feet/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point feet/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
32.80	.534	152.5		989.5		1.3283
			Raw signal becomes dominated by free shear signal but continues to track well under wind test with turbulence. I don't trust results after and including here. Perhaps a much turbulent signal than we can get but I'm getting much larger than real.			
32.64	.320	152.6		996.3		1.3366
32.57	.133	152.5		972.1		1.3397
32.33	.107	152.5		1000.4		1.3430
			approximately on foil but still tracks about 10% off			
RF	32.55	.200	152.0	756.7		1.2834 ^{True} _{signal}
	32.70	.400	152.6	764.0		1.3015 ^{signal} _{real}
	32.40	.200	152.1	751.1		1.2714 ^{signal} _{real}
	32.80	.534	152.1	968.1		1.2932
	32.70	.667	152.1	766.2		1.2949
	32.77	.921	152.6	716.2		1.2914 ^{checked} _{6.2}

Vel in ft

Date 13 Feb Test No. 53
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 7
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.82

Date 17 Feb Test No. 24
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side CONVEX
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 2
Lens' distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.30

Pointer	Distance from Watt Foil	Rotations RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	11.614	159.3		846.1		1.1301
37.00	10.279	159.2		246.1		1.1315
38.04	8.997	159.2		242.1		1.1335
RF	37.10	159.2		244.9		1.1235
RF	35.97	6.261	159.4	243.5		1.1260
RF	35.00	4.939	159.2	228.4		1.1199
RF	34.09	3.724	159.3	230.3		1.1090
RF	33.11	2.416	159.4	220.4		1.0951
RF	32.18	1.175	159.6	234.9		1.0731
RF	32.60	1.735	159.6	215.0		1.0966
RF	31.95	.868	159.6	223.7		1.0642
RF	31.24	.721	159.7	226.2		1.0616
RF	31.70	.534	159.6	227.2		1.0523
RF	31.52	.294	159.7	212.0		.9433
RF	31.37	.107	159.7	465.5		.6194
	31.22					.5211

Date 18 Feb Test No. ~~55~~ 55
 Angle of Attack +4.0 Side convex
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station 9
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading ~~30.47~~ 30.24

Pointer	Distance from Worth Foil	Manometer RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point	Path? why
40.00	Lean in to edge of worth	160.0	2.000	223.7	223.7	1.000	Path? why
32.31	1.962	160.2	2.000	223.7	223.7	1.0245	
RF	33.39	3.404	160.0	200.6	200.6	1.0447	
	34.65	5.026	160.7	212.2	212.2	1.0374	
RF	36.09	7.002	160.0	231.9	231.9	1.1063	
RF	37.20	3.470	160.2	839.3	839.3	1.1154	
	32.37	9.953	160.1	842.3	842.3	1.1208	
	39.00	10.893	160.1	842.0	842.0	1.1190	
	29.90	12.094	160.1	844.7	844.7	1.1226	
RF	31.70	1.148	160.0	761.7	761.7	1.0130	
KF	31.52	.902	160.0	752.1	752.1	1.0032	
	31.29	.734	160.2	743.3	743.3	.9373	
	31.21	.494	160.3	655.7	655.7	.5307	
FC	31.06	.294				1.1344	Path? why
	30.90	.030	160.1	262.7	262.7	.3521	Path? why
Ham. I	1.4	2.000	1.4	2.000	2.000	1.000	
Path.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

(C-10 C-10)

Date 12 Feb Test No. 56
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side Convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 3
Lens distance from Window an fail
Initial Pointer Reading 32.17 32.17

Date 18 Feb Test No. 57
 Angle of Attack +4.0 Side convex
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station 2
 Lens distance from Window on foil
 Initial Pointer Reading 21.50

Pointer	Distance from start F.o.l	Wiameter RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
40.01	11.360	157.9		255.6		1.1437
39.00	10.012	157.9		255.5		1.1456
38.03	8.717	157.9		257.0		1.1503
36.92	7.235	157.0		262.1		1.1550
35.80	5.740	157.7		267.0		1.1610
RF	34.70	4.272	157.1	273.0		1.1675
	33.60	2.803	159.2	277.7		1.1734
	32.50	1.235	159.2	287.7		1.1864
	32.31	1.081	157.1	299.7		1.1897
	32.18	.908	157.2	291.2		1.1919
	32.01	.681	159.2	294.9		1.1961
	31.85	.467	157.2	294.4		1.1773
	31.70	.267	157.4	291.3		1.2027
	31.51	.213	157.4	290.1		1.2016
	31.37					1 ⁱⁿ tail

Date 18 FebTest No. 52Angle of Attack +1.7 Side CONVEX

Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____

Station 1Lens distance from Window on foilInitial Pointer Reading 31.16

Pointer	Distance from Window Foil	RPM	Free-stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
39.98	11.794	159.6		243.0		1.1305
39.00	10.466	159.8		249.4		1.1310
RF	32.03	9.171	159.5	247.0		1.1326
	36.92	7.687	159.6	250.1		1.1333
	36.00	6.461	159.6	242.4		1.1311
	34.97	5.026	159.6	246.2		1.1281
	34.02	3.372	159.5	242.5		1.1239
	33.11	2.603	159.6	237.7		1.1168
NF	32.17	1.343	159.5	232.6		1.1120
	32.00	1.121	159.5	232.3		1.1116
	31.84	.702	159.6	231.0		1.1092
	31.75	.721	159.7	234.7		1.1124
	31.52	.451	159.7	236.5		1.1145
	31.32	.274	159.7	237.3		1.1156
	31.20	.053	159.7	242.4		1.1224
	31.04					<u>IN foil</u>

Date 13 Feb Test No. 59
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station TE
Lens distance from Window 67 ft.
Initial Pointer Reading 21.76

Date 17 Feb Test No. 62
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 9
Lens distance from Window on fo.1
Initial Pointer Reading 22.00

Pointer	Distance from wall	RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	10.679	158.4		210.6		1.0869
39.00	9.344	152.6		214.1		1.0902
38.04	8.063	158.8		215.3		1.0904
37.10	6.702	159.0		216.2		1.0913
35.92	5.313	159.4		216.6		1.0911
35.00	4.005	157.8		203.5		1.0815
34.08	2.777	157.2		773.1		1.0742
33.11	1.482	152.0		724.5		1.0646
32.63	.241	152.2		777.3		1.0436
32.50	.167	153.3		776.6		1.0420
32.22						
32.17	1/16 in.	1/16 in.	1/16 in.	1/16 in.	1/16 in.	1/16 in.
32.03						
31.25						

Date 17 Feb Test No. 61
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 3
Lens distance from Window on flat
Initial Pointer Reading 32.40

Date 20 Feb Test No. 62
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side Convex
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station 7
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.49

Date 20 Feb Test No. 63
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 6
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.49

Date 20 Feb Test No. 64
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 5
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 32.76

Date 20 Feb Test No. 1c5
 • Angle of Attack -4.0 Side Convex
 Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
 Station 4
 Lens distance from Window on fo.1
 Initial Pointer Reading 32.25

Pointer	Distance from wall	Illuminator RPM	Freestream velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point	
39.99	10.232	152.5		814.1		1.0909	
39.00	7.011	152.7		820.6		1.0922	
38.03	7.716	153.4		822.9		1.1020	
36.92	6.234	153.6		829.0		1.1102	
35.80	4.739	158.6		839.5		1.1242	
RF	34.70	3.271	158.7	845.4		1.1314	
	33.60	1.802	158.6	857.7		1.1486	
	33.42	1.762	158.7	861.6		1.1531	
	33.29	1.722	158.6	861.0		1.1530	
	33.11	1.148	158.6	864.2		1.1573	
	32.76	.948	158.6	866.1		1.1599	
	32.80	.734	158.6	867.6		1.1645	
	32.65	.534	152.6	872.1		1.1677	
	32.49	.320	152.7	876.7		1.1733	
	32.32	.073	152.7	872.0		1.1670	
32.16						1 ^W	2.1

Date 20 Feb

Test No. 66

Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Section 3

Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.51

Date 20 Feb Test No. 67
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side Convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 2
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 31.02

Pointer	Distance from Wall	RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
39.98	11.961	158.4		779.1		1.0447
39.00	10.653	158.4		778.1		1.0433
37.89	9.171	158.4		771.3		1.0342
36.91	7.263	158.4		764.0		1.0244
35.90	6.514	158.5		755.3		1.0121
35.01	5.326	158.6		744.7		.9975
34.01	4.053	158.6		727.3		.9740
33.11	2.770	158.6		704.1		.9429
32.00	1.303	158.7		665.3		.8904
31.85	1.103	158.8		661.7		.8850
31.70	.908	158.6		653.7		.8754
31.51	.654	158.6		642.7		.8687
31.39	.474	158.5		641.7		.8577
31.20	.240	158.6		623.0		.8477
31.04	.027	158.6		625.5		.8316
30.20	-.274					1H Eg,1

1 - f²

Date 20 Feb

Test No. 68

Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex

Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes

Station 1

Lens distance from Window on foil

Initial Pointer Reading 30.30

Pointer	Distance from wall	Dimension RPM	Freestream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
	40.77	13.349	158.8	771.2		1.0315
1F	39.00	12.014	159.4	764.3		1.0248
KF	38.02	10.706	159.9	753.6		1.0201
	37.10	9.478	159.4	758.1		1.0101
	36.00	8.009	153.7	741.8		.9928
	35.01	6.683	159.0	728.6		.9733
RF	34.08	5.446	158.7	717.7		.9474
	33.11	4.152	159.1	681.9		.9103
	32.13	2.243	158.8	636.2		.8507
	32.00	2.670	159.7	630.8		.8442
	31.85	2.470	159.0	621.1		.8297
1S	31.16	1.543	159.2	554.1		.7439
	31.56	2.032	159.6	572.4		.7938
	31.05	1.402	159.7	543.5		.7223
	30.90	1.201	152.5	521.2		.6725
	30.73	.974	159.0	497.3		.6660
KF	30.51	.722	157.7	467.7		.6286

2 of 2

Date 20 Feb Test No. 63
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side Convex
Water Temp _____ Room Temp _____ Manometer Tubes _____
Station 1
Lens distance from Window 2 ft 5 1/2 in
Initial Pointer Reading 30.30

Date 20 Feb Test No. 49
Angle of Attack -4.0 Side convex
Water Temp Room Temp Manometer Tubes
Station LE (J. - 1) end
Lens distance from Window on foil
Initial Pointer Reading 30.00

Pointer	Distance from Wall	RPM	Free stream Velocity ft/sec	Laser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non-dimensional Velocity at Point
40.00	13.249	152.6		771.8		1.0336
38.93	11.921	158.6		766.7		1.0254
38.02	10.706	158.6		759.3		1.0162
37.10	9.478	158.7		752.0		1.0044
35.92	7.953	158.9		740.3		.9875
35.01	6.629	157.5		724.1		.9703
34.08	5.446	158.6		704.5		.9434
33.11	4.152	158.9		673.8		.9077
32.00	2.670	158.7		629.5		.8425
31.04	1.388	158.2		554.2		.7414
30.97	1.122	158.2		536.1		.7170
30.72	.761	157.1		514.0		.6875
30.53	.774	157.1		515.1		.6493
30.41	.517	153.4		459.7		.6043
30.25	.354	153.4		405.9		.5443
30.10	.162	153.5		350.1		.4671
30.00	.077	153.5		313.4		.4004
29.79	-.110	153.5		277.1		.3271
29.79	-.230	153.5		277.7		.3180

Date 31 JanTest No. A1Angle of Attack 0.0 Side s.d. to laserWater Temp 23 Room Temp 75 Manometer Tubes 7/4Section Velocity constantLens distance from Window —Initial Pointer Reading —

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer	Free stream velocity ft/sec	Laser	Velocity at pointer ft/sec	Non- dimensional velocity at pointer
MANO	Velocity ft/sec	"RPM"		Val cm		
618.9	10.216	161.5		.06334		
616.6	10.197	161.4		.06318		
617.2	10.200	161.4		.06320		
617.3	10.210	161.4		.06326		
617.4	10.202	161.3		.06325		
617.0	10.200	161.4		.06320		
618.4	10.213	161.5		.06323		
617.8	10.207	161.4		.06324		
618.1	10.209	161.5		.06321		
617.6	10.215	161.5		.06319		
618.2	10.215	161.5		.06322		
620.0	10.225	161.5		.06321		
617.1	10.227	161.5		.06321		
619.0	10.217	161.5		.06326		
617.4	10.212	161.10		.06314		

$$Avg = 10.209 \quad Avg = 161.46 \quad Avg = .06322 \\ .06323$$

Date 2 Feb

Test No. A2

Angle of Attack -40 flat to laser

Water Temp 82 Room Temp 75 Manometer Tubes 7/4

Section Velocity Constant

Lens distance from Window _____

Initial Pointer Reading _____

Pointer	Distance from wall	Manometer ft/sec	Free stream velocity ft/sec	Laser RPM	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Dimensional velocity at Point
Plans	Velocity ft/sec	10 Sec Avg RPM		Vel RPM		
593.0		152.4			.0631333	
592.2		152.4				
591.9		152.4				
593.0		152.6				
592.3		152.4				
592.1		152.4				
592.3		152.3				
591.9		152.4				
592.9		152.3				
591.9		152.3				
592.2		152.4				
592.1		152.2				
591.6		152.1				
593.1		152.4				
592.2		152.7				

$$Avg: 512.36 \quad Avg.: 152.37 \pm 0.06 \\ Vel = 7.119 \pm 0.71$$

Date 6 Feb Test No. 3A
Angle of Attack +4.0 Side flat
Water Temp 77 Room Temp 75 Manometer Tubes 7/4
Station Velocity
Lens distance from Window _____
Initial Pointer Reading _____

Pointer	Digital Readings from Wall	Manometer RPM	Free stream velocity ft/sec	baser Volts	Velocity at Point ft/sec	Non- dimensional Velocity at Point
Mano				Avg RPM	→ 600.78	
598.5	159.4			Avg RPM	→ 159.6933	
600.3	159.5			Avg Volts	→ 10.0637	
597.1	159.6			Volts RPM	→ .6630193	
597.2	159.6					
600.2	159.6					
598.7	159.6					
599.3	159.6					
600.4	159.7					
600.7	159.?					
601.?	159.?					
601.2	159.?					
601.9	159.7					
601.5	159.8					
604.?	159.7					
602.0	160.1					

8